

PALM LEAF
FANS
2 for 5 Cents.
LAWRASON & CO.

THE NAPAN

Vol. XLV] No 30 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA

M 20 Jan 07

Business Hours :
8 a.m to 6 p. m.



Business Hours :
8 a.m to 6 p.m.

A HOLD-UP ON JUNE 18th, AND A
COMPLETE BACK DOWN ON
JULY 3rd.

Council resolves to reconsider and then to rescind former resolution passed on memorable 18th June, which was to pay to collector 10 per cent. on all moneys collected by him, and did really pay him \$114, and also instructed clerk to notify Collector to re-pay to treasurer the sum so unlawfully paid to him, viz: \$114.00.

At the meeting of council on Tuesday evening last resolutions as above were moved by Councillor Williams, and seconded by Councillor Simpson, and carried, only one voting against them, he being Coun. Graham, who voted nay in each case.

Mr. Graham seemingly took exception to an article which appeared in last week's "Express" and headed "A Hold Up," and in referring to it said the writer of that article was a liar and a coward.

When you throw a stone into a crowd, let that crowd be members who sit around the council board for the Town of Napanee, if you will, you feel a certain satisfaction when you hear howl, a cry of pain emanating therefrom, because you then know your missile has not been in vain, that it has touched a tender spot.

As to the epithet of coward thrown at the writer, I have no bad names to return, will allow Mr. G. to do all that, and as to liar, I do not care to submit without showing to your readers who is the FABRICATOR.

Mr. Graham perhaps a bit in a rather tender spot, for it seems he did the howling.

And now let us look into last week's Express, go through the article, and see who is telling the truth.

1. Will Mr. Graham deny writing the resolution there mentioned?

2. Will he deny calling collector to him to help word his resolution? So that it was virtually collector's resolution?

3. Will he say that he knew nothing of a type-written resolution brought to council and handed to one member and asked him to second this resolution, and this same councillor refused doing so?

4. Will he deny that Collector offered to do the collecting for the year 1905 for the sum of \$150.00?

5. Will Mr. Graham say that Collector's Roll was legally returned?

6. Will he deny that he knew Collector had a certain amount of money in his hands, illegally collected in some cases, that he had not paid over to Treasurer?

7. Will Mr. Graham say that any or all collectors have a right to collect moneys from rate-payers and withhold moneys so collected, not pay it over to Treasurer?

8. And will he also deny that Collector said on that memorable 18th of June evening, that he had in his possession about \$1100.00 which he would pay over to Treasurer, if Council would grant him an extra 10% for collecting this \$1100.00?

9. And will he also deny that not \$114.00 was paid to Treasurer, but \$537.00 less \$114.00 was really paid?

10. Will Mr. Graham also deny knowing of this hold-up for weeks? and by so doing was he not aiding and abetting the Collector?

11. Will Mr. G. say that he was only member of Council who knew that Collector had retained moneys which should have been paid over to Treasurer, and he did not so report?

12. And will Mr. G. also deny that he, C. A. Graham, Councillor for the Town of Napanee, promised collector 10% on these moneys so collected.

Silks for Saturday

at 10 a.m.

200 yards only Rich Taffeta and Fancy Waist and Dress Silks, will prove to be an item of unusual importance, being a favorite and fashionable material for Summer Suits and Separate Waists. This Saturday Sale will convince you as to the importance of shopping at this the Popular and Reliable Store. The colors and patterns are shot effects, neat stripes, spots and Fleur-de-Lis designs, Mid Blue shot to Green, Brown shot to Green, Mid Green shot to Blue, Navy shot to Green, Black and White, Red and White Check, Green and Brown, and Brown and Green spot effects. Green, Grey and Mauve Stripe. This Great Silk Sale on Saturday will be one long to be remembered, as the values are exceptional.

Don't forget the time 10 a.m., and the place MADILL BROS.....

SATURDAY PRICE 42c. YARD.

Store Closes this Friday at 12:30

Dress Fabrics (Cream) now so popular, (Priestley's) a full range of prices.

Gloria Silks Just what you require for a Travelling Wrap. See the colors and compare prices.

Spot Muslins real Swiss. See the beautiful popular material all prices, from 20c. yard.

Colored Dress Muslins including the new Sans Souci, Mercerized Brocades, Transparent Mull, Fel-de-Soie, Etc.

Shadow Embroidery and Persian Lawns materials, sheer and made expressly for dressy people. A complete range of prices.

Corset Cover Embroidery 15 to 18 inches wide, all new designs and exceptional values.

Dress Skirts Tweed effects, Medium and Dark Grey, pleated and circular. This week's arrivals are decidedly new and popular.

Dresden Net Kimonas

very elaborately trimmed with Real Maltese Lace, Individual Designs and Patterns. Something real swell.

Waists The balance from Thursday's sale. All neat, dainty and dressy. Clearing at Wholesale Prices.

Ask to See the New LOX Safety Pin, Something New in Small, Medium and Large Sizes.

Carpet Remnants at clean up prices. Short lengths in Brussels, Tapestry and Wool.

Linoleum and Oil Cloth Ends After a busy season we find many short lengths. Now going at Exceptional prices.

Lace Curtains A few odd pairs. About 10 pairs in all. Regular prices ranged from 75c to \$7.50 a pair. Yours at wholesale prices.

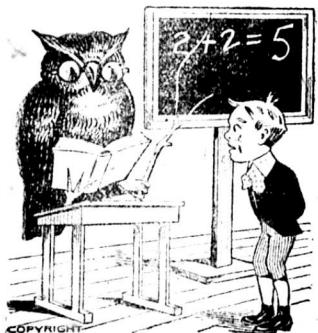
Draperies New, in Tapestry, Art Velour and Silk Brocades, neat and artistic designs. Drapery Rings, Loops, Etc.

Collar Rushings and Frillings Our stock is now complete, with a full selection of new patterns.

Let us make to your special liking a pair of Tapestry Curtains with the new Tinsil insertion. Have a talk with the Carpet man about prices.

See our Mr. W. J. Shannon about the SHAMROCK Dress Linens, Table Napkins, and Linens. You know we are sole agents in Napanee for this Famous Brand.

MADILL BROS.



I.C.E
Ice season is here. First comer first served.

S. CASEY DENISON,

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED
PROFITS - - - - - \$3,722,000
TOTAL ASSETS - - - - - \$39,000,000

Savings Bank Department

Interest paid on deposits of One Dollar and upwards, and compounded half yearly. Interest allowed on

Cheese Factory Accounts

Advances made on Farmers' Sale Notes. Drafts and Letters of Credit issued upon all parts of the world.

DUDLEY L. HILL,
Acting Manager, Napanee Branch.

ALBERT COLLEGE, Belleville, Ont.

343 students enrolled during college years 1905-6. - 168 young ladies and 175 young men, attendance increased two and one half times in 15 years.

Consevatory and University examination in all departments of Music; graduating courses under full staff of specialists in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Electro-Physics, Physical Culture, Fine Arts and Domestic Science. Special attention given to Matriculation and Teachers' Courses; New Pipe Organ and Art Gallery recently added; Gymnasium and large Athletic Grounds. Buildings heated with steam and lighted by Electricity.

Will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 11th, 1906. For calendar or room, address,

PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.
Belleville, Ont.

296 m

WE HAVE IT

A Business Training Institution conducted along modern and practical lines by a staff of thoroughly competent instructors, thus insuring our patrons a Commercial education of the highest standard.

Frontenac
Business College

Kingston, Ontario,

Courses—Shorthand, Typewriting, Civil Service, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, etc.

Rates Very Moderate

All graduates placed in good situations. Write for Catalogue and particulars.

W. H. SHAW. T. N. STOCKDALE,
President. Principal.

moneys so collected. And now my parting word to Mr. Graham is, please be a little more careful. I will leave the liar where he belongs, and I think the public will now find him filling a chair at the meeting of council.

AND WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO ABOUT IT?

RATEPAYER.

Get the Genuine Berger's English Paris Green in 1 lb. tin cans, price 25 cents and Blue Stone for spraying for the potato blight at WALLACE'S RED CROSS DRUG STORE.

ODESSA.

Died at Kingston General Hospital, on Monday, June 25th, Charles Wood, aged forty-two years. The funeral was held at his home, here, on Wednesday, by Rev. J. A. McCamus, after which the C. O. C. F. of which he was a member, took charge. The remains were placed in Wilton vault.

Anson Storms is very ill. His sons Earle H. Storms, Toronto, and Dr. Douglas Storms, Hamilton, were called to his bedside last week.

Word was received on Tuesday by Mrs. James Dawson, of the death of her sister, Mrs. Margaret Henzy, relict of the late Henry Henzy, Kingston. She was for a number of years a resident of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Montgomery, left on Tuesday morning, to visit friends at Mr. Montgomery's old home in New York State.

Mrs. Charity Hawley, who has been ill, is a little better.

John McCormack had a slight stroke while driving home from the village on Monday morning.

A large number attended the sale held at Rezi Hartman's, on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Morely nee Miss Lena Watts, Valleyfield, N. Y., and P. Watts, grain inspector of Duluth, Minn., are visiting at Byron Derbyshire's.

Court was held on Saturday, June 30th, from 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Judge Madden, Napanee, presiding. The bar was represented by Solicitors Deroche and Herrington, Napanee and J. L. Whiting, Kingston.

Mrs. Esther Laidley, and Mrs. Margaret Smith, visited friends in Napanee, last week.

E. LOYST has a carload of good potatoes, Royal Household flour, all other grades. Bran, Shorts, Cream Equivalent, Flax Seed, Oil Cake, Rock Salt, barrel and sacks fine and coarse, Groceries. Highest price paid for eggs and hives. One price to all.

Three Toronto citizens, Mr. Walter Burwick, K. C., Mr. G. A. Pigon, and Rev. E. L. King, were killed in the wreck of the steamship express at Salisbury, England.

Orders aggregating nearly \$400,000 have been placed by the Canadian Northern Railway for new rolling stock.

Mrs. Williams Halligan of Nobe, Halimand county, was stung by a bee on Saturday and died in fifteen minutes.

The Provincial Department of Justice is investigating the case of the supposed murder of a four-week-old infant at Chesley.

The Windows of the Body.

Are the eyes, without them life is dark. The better we can see the more we appreciate the world about us, and the brighter the life within. If your vision is impaired, if the glasses you are wearing cause pain, or do not give you perfect sight, try the expert Optician in charge of the new Optical Department at The Medical Hall. It will cost you nothing to have your eyes tested, and satisfaction is guaranteed.—FRED L. HOOPER.

Gettin' Wisdom

is a comparatively easy task if you start it while you are young. Don't allow your children's eyes to be ruined for all time because "they look too 'dod' with glasses on."

We'll tell you the truth as to whether they need glasses or not, and charge you nothing for the telling.

Headaches in children are suspicious.

We are also the best people to guarantee the quality of our frames, it being part of our Jewelry business to acquire that ability and knowledge.

F. CHINNECK'S
THE STORE OF QUALITY,
Near Royal Hotel, Napanee.

Hammocks, a good assortment.
MA DOLE & WILSON.

EE EXPRESS.

TALCUM
POWDER
5c. 10c, 15c, 20c, & 25c.
LAWRASON & CO.

DA—FRIDAY, JULY 6th 1906

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber,

Napanee, July 3rd, 1906.

Council met Tuesday evening in regular session, Mayor Lowry presiding.

Councillors present—Simpson, Ming Williams, Graham, Kimmerly, Normile.

The minutes of the last regular session were read and confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From W. G. Wilson, County Clerk, stating that the County Council, at its June session, equalized the assessment of this municipality and struck the rate at $3\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar for county purposes. The town of Napanee will therefore have to pay \$2800. Filed.

From E. McLaughlin, stating that he had paid taxes on \$600, when it should only have been \$300, therefore paying \$8.50 additional taxes. Filed, as it was not in the power of the council to deal with the matter.

From W. L. Bennett, assessor, saying he regretted very much the trouble and annoyance occasioned by the omissions which unfortunately occurred in copying assessment of the Town of Napanee, for the year of 1905. If he could be of any assistance in explaining anything in connection therewith he would be only pleased to do so. Filed.

Wilson Bros. and several other residents of Robert street, petitioned the council for tile for a drain from J. P. Ellison's property to the corner of Dundas street. The old drain on the east side of Robert street has been clogged up for sometime, which causes inconveniences, and at the same time is insufficient to meet the requirements of residents along said street. They purpose laying drain in the street inside the trees. Laid on the table until later in the evening.

A large number of residents of south Napanee petitioned the council for electric lights in the vicinity of the suspension bridge. They asked that one lamp be placed at Webster & Boyes' Carriage shop, one at Herring's foundry, one at the end of bridge, and two on the hill across the river. Referred to Fire, Water and Light Committee to report.

Coun. Simpson, Chairman of Finance Committee, reported in reference to having Provincial Auditor visit Napanee. He had written about the matter in question and in reply had been informed that a petition, signed by thirty-five duly qualified ratepayers would have to be sent before the request could be granted. This petition had been filled out and forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The reply to this was, that J. P. Lang, the Provincial Auditor, would visit Napanee as soon as possible. The auditor was going away on a previous engagement and on his return would come to Napanee. The auditor's charges are \$8 per day, travelling expenses, board, etc. The report was adopted.

Councillor Normile stated that the Medical Health Officer had called his attention to the bad drainage on Mill street, at the exit of the Royal Hotel yards.

F. W. SMITH,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee.
30-3-m

CENTREVILLE

The recent heavy rains have done a little damage to low lands.

The hay crop though not so large as last season will be of a better quality, while the grain crop promises to surpass that of last year.

Several from here attended the R. C. Picnic at Chippewa on Wednesday. Mr. Geo. Clancy has his new barn about completed.

During the storm here on Friday night last lightning struck William Wilson's barn, tearing out the gable end, but otherwise doing no damage.

Misses Stella and Bird Kennedy spent a few days last week, with friends in Kingston.

Martin James, Queensboro, spent the past week visiting friends in this part.

Mrs. J. Donovan returned to her home at Forest Mills on Friday.

Miss F. Wilson, Newburgh, teacher here for the past year, has resigned.

Mr. J. B. Weese, Centreville was in Napanee, on Monday.

Mr. Thos. Lyons has purchased a new horse for the mail route.

Mr. Geo. Clancy has had his barn raised.

Mr. Ed. Lyons has secured the contract for carrying the mail from Newburgh to Centreville, for another four years.

STELLA.

To all appearances there will be an abundant crop of hay. The recent showers have also improved pasture lands and crops in general.

Miss Agatha Stevenson has returned to Colorado after visiting her mother, also Miss Annie, of Buffalo.

Miss Hogan and Miss E. Pollie, of Kingston, are at S. Pringle's.

Mr. F. Kerr, of Montreal, at Mr. H. Saunders and other relatives.

Miss Mary Hill, is home from Toronto, for a holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Longmore, are spending the summer at D. Caughey's along the Lake shore.

Miss Minnie Johnston, is home from the West for vacation.

Regret is expressed on all sides at the departure of Rev. R. S. Wilkinson from our midst.

D. T. Finlay, who intends removing to the west, has disposed of his fine farm to Capt. H. Glenn.

A number of our young men are absent at camp at Cobourg. They are having showy weather for their drill.

Mr. Jack Roddick spent Sunday at Conway.

Grand Lodge of Prentice Boys was held at Stell's for the first time in many years. About 50 delegates attended.

Miss Minnie Askin, of Chatham, is renewing acquaintances here.

Dr. Thompson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is at J. S. Neilson's.

Strictly pure Paris Green and Bug Death. MADOLE & WILSON.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

SPECIAL SALE

Commencing Saturday, July 7th.

We quote a few items to give an idea of what can be bought for a little money.

Ladies' and Misses' Black Cashmere Hose, extra good value at 25. SALE PRICE..... 18 Cents
Kid Gloves in all shades, good quality Regular \$1.25 & 1.35. SALE PRICE 25c & 50c a pair (Slightly Damaged.)

MILLINERY.

All Untrimmed Straw Hats, regular \$1.00 and 2.50 ON SALE for..... 50 Cents

We are Sole Agents for the New York Silk Shirt Waist Co.

DOXSEE & CO.

The Leading Millinery House.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

Finishers and Seamers Wanted.

Finishers and Seamers for knitting mill, highest wages and steady work. Will pay railroad fare. Apply

KINGSTON HOISERY CO., LTD.
29 c
Kingston, Ont.

WANTED, by Chicago wholesale house, special representative (man or woman) for each province Canada. Salary \$20.00 and expenses paid weekly. Expense money advanced. Business successful; position permanent. No investment required. Previous experience not essential to engaging.

Address Manager, 132 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR SCHOOL SECTION No. 11, Sophisburg, Prince Edward County. Second Class Certificate. State salary expected. J. A. VANHORN, Platon.

SELECTED WHEAT LANDS IN WESTERN Canada near transcontinental railroad. Exceptional investments, absolutely safe and profitable. Full particulars on application. Denny & Pringle, Melita, Man., or Kenosha, Wis.

FINE FARM FOR SALE—John M. Hawley offers for sale, his farm of 200 acres, situated at Hawley, 2nd concession, South Fredericksburgh. This is one of the very best farms in the county, well drained and fenced, and free from foul seed. 100 acres under good cultivation, 10 acres woodland, 30 acres new land ready to stump. Good orchard, 4 spring wells. Fine brick residence, lawn and apple trees. 2 large barns, tenant house, new poultry house, hog house, etc. Very convenient to church, school, post office and blacksmith shop. 8 miles from Napanee, 4 miles from Bath, and 3 miles from station. For further particulars enquire of

30-4m JOHN M. HAWLEY.

FOR SALE.

That desirable farm known as the Blanchard Farm, situated about one mile south of Napanee containing 210 acres more or less. Will be sold as a whole or in two parts. (1) The north part with the buildings containing 140 acres or less, and (2) the south part containing 100 acres more or less; on which there is a good barn.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$6,000,000.

RESERVE \$3,600,000

UNDoubted SECURITY FOR DEPOSITORS

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, Pres.
E. F. HEBDEN, General Manager.

Oddfellows' Excursion to Ottawa

on Wednesday, Aug. 8th, Civic Holiday.
Special train both ways. Fare \$2.00.
Tickets good to return until following day, 9th.

Moved by Councillors Normile and Williams that the question be referred to the Street Committee with power to act. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Kinnerly, seconded by Councillor Graham, that the resolution re engagement of Mr. Close, Deseronto, as engineer for electric light plant, be reconsidered. Lost.

Moved by Councillor Williams, seconded by Councillor Simpson, that the motion passed on June 18th, granting the tax collector 10 per cent upon collections by him be reconsidered. Carried on the following division.

Yeas—Kinnerly, Lowry, Ming, Normile, Simpson, Williams.

Nays—Graham.

Moved by Councillor Williams, seconded by Councillor Simpson, that the motion passed on June 18th, granting the tax collector 10 per cent, upon certain collections made by him, be rescinded.

Yeas—Kinnerly, Lowry, Ming, Normile, Simpson, Williams.

Nays—Graham.

Moved by Councillor Williams, seconded by Councillor Simpson, that the Clerk be instructed to write the tax collector, Mr. T. F. Ruttan, requesting him to place a full report and explanation of the additional moneys collected by him as such tax collector, in the hands of the council, said report to contain the names of all persons from whom said moneys were so collected, and the amount collected. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Normile, seconded by Councillor Simpson, that the prayer of Wilson Bros. and others re drain on Robert street, be granted; and that six inch tile be used, said work to be executed under the supervision of the Street Committee. Cd.

The following accounts were paid : W. C. Vine, teaming, \$5.00 ; B. of Q. Ry, for iron, \$3.60 ; John N. Wallace, \$4.80 ; Napanee Band, \$31.35 ; E. B. Perry, nightwatch, \$16.00 ; Chas. Pollard, pound-keeper, \$1.50 ; B. Mowers, work at park, \$7.50 ; A. E. Paul, stationery, \$1.61 ; T. S. Henry, stationery, \$6.70 ; Geo. Green, E. Smith, and W. Barnes, constables on July 2nd, \$2 each. The treasurer was granted a voucher for sundry payments amounting to \$1761.26, less \$114.81, paid T. F. Ruttan, Tax Collector.

Council adjourned.

Fishing Tackle, all the new Baits, Landing Nets, Gaff Hooks, Reels, Lines, Jointed Poles.

BOYLE & SON,

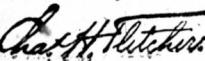
Use Prism Brand Foor Enamel. It dries quickly, has a varnish gloss, and is true to Color. The Medical Hall.—Fred L. Hooper, sole agent for Napanee.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the

Signature of 

Strictly pure Paris Green and Bug Death. MADOLE & WILSON.

DENBIGH.

Mrs. A. L. Stein, of Brockville, and children are enjoying a visit with relatives here.

Miss Martha Marquardt, of Renfrew is also spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Marquardt. Her sister Emma, of Ottawa, is expected to arrive home in the course of next week and enjoy life on the farm for a while.

Miss Matilda Stein, of Douglas, has enjoyed a couple of weeks visiting her numerous friends and relatives in the vicinity.

Mrs. C. Boths has undertaken a journey to Barwick in New Ontario, where she intends to visit her brother Samuel Both, and her daughter, Mary; and Mrs. M. Rodger has left for Syracuse, N. Y., accompanied by her daughter, Nora, where they intend to remain some time visiting friends.

George A. Snider, principal of the village school, and Mrs. Snider, are leaving Denbigh and will reside at Napanee for a while. The attendance at the school was very small lately, as many pupils are afflicted with whooping cough.

A meeting of the ratepayers of the school section (Denbigh village and vicinity) was held at the school house on Thursday last and it was decided to exchange the present school site for a more suitable one, and to build a new school house thereon this summer.

Charles Both has torn down his blacksmith shop and is replacing it by a larger two storey frame building. He intends to fit up the upper part and use it as a public hall.

E. Berndt is building a fine big frame barn. A Lockwood is the architect.

Walter Thompson has his new frame dwelling house nearly finished. When completed it will be best dwelling house in State Falls settlement.

After you have tried hot springs, sulphur baths, patent medicines, electricity etc, bring your case to the Sup-

The Supreme Court of rheumatism—Tuck's Rheumatic Bone Oil. This is a powerful, penetrating oil, which as its name implies, acts directly on the bone or joint—the lodging seat of rheumatism. If you are troubled with rheumatism, sciatica, lame back or kindred troubles and have not been able to get anything to help you don't get discouraged and make up your mind that nothing can cure you until you have tried Tuck's Rheumatic Bone Oil. It has cured hundreds of cases just as bad as yours. H. S. Brown of Merrickville, Ontario writes as follows:

Dear Sirs—I am free from rheumatism today because I used Tuck's Bone Oil. I had rheumatism in my hands and feet and thought at one time that my life was going to be ruined by it. I consulted a doctor and tried various remedies, but while some of them that I took internally made me feel better for a time none of them took the pain away. After I had suffered for six months or more, doctoring all the time, I was advised one day to try Tuck's Rheumatic Bone Oil. I did and I never can be thankful enough to the man who told me to get it. I had not used a bottle until I was better and before the second one was done my joints were loosened up, the pain was gone and I was well. Tuck's Bone Oil did it. That was six years ago and I have not been bothered since.

H. S. Brown, Merrickville.

For all inflammation arising not only from rheumatism but from colds, cough, bronchitis, quinsy &c. Tuck's Bone Oil is a sure and speedy cure. Sold by all medicine dealers at 50c, a bottle or sent by mail prepaid by The Tuck Bone Oil Co. Limited Smith's Falls, Ontario.

E. F. HEBDEN, General Manager.

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest at best current rate paid on same. Farmers' Business Solicited and General Banking Business transacted.

Napanee Branch, W. A. BELLHOUSE, Mgr.

Parker Branch, E. R. CHECKLEY, Mgr.

Tenders Wanted.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to

JULY, 9th, 1906,

for building two abutments in connection with Brandon bridge, on Selby Road.

1st—Price per cubic yard, abutments to consist of first-class stone, size 8 by 11 inches, laid in cement.

2nd—Price per cubic yard, abutments to be concrete, tender to specify brand of cement to be used, and the proportion of cement to be used with broken stone and sand.

Offers in each case to cover cost of all material and labor required to make a first-class job, and to include cut work and all necessary excavating to reach hard pan or rock bottom.

For dimensions and further information enquire of

W. G. WILSON,

County Clerk,

Napanee, June 25th, 1906. 23b

with the buildings containing 140 acres more or less, and the south part containing 100 acres more or less; on which there is a good barn.

For terms and further information apply to M. C. BOGART, Real Estate Agent, Napanee, Ont.

423-m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—House and lot for sale on Centre Street in Napanee, opposite Mr. John Hamby's. A good brick house with all the modern improvements. Fine bath room, electric light, a new furnace and a new veranda. On the property is a large building, built for a tea house, or store house, which cost \$600 to build. The owner, Mrs. Fink, has decided to move to Peterborough. The reason for disposing of this property. On her return from Sharbot Lake about the 16th of July, she will be pleased to show the property to any intending purchaser, and will give possession on the 1st of September.

For further particulars apply to 29d H. WARNER, Napanee.

Napanee, June 29th, 1906.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

In the matter of the estate of Bernard Lacey, late of the Township of Sheffield, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Registration of Ontario, 1907, Chapter 129, Sec. 38, and "Amending Act," that all persons having any claims against the estate of the said Bernard Lacey, deceased, who died on or about the Nineteenth Day of March, A. D. 1906, are required on or before the 9th DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1906, to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned solicitors for James A. Lacey, Executor of the said Bernard Lacey, deceased, their names, addresses and descriptions and full particulars of their claim or claims and the nature of the security if any held by them duly verified.

And notice is hereby given that after the said 9th day of July, A. D. 1906, the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to those claims of which he shall then have had notice, and the Executor will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

DEROCHE & DEROCHE,

Solicitors for Executor, James A. Lacey Dated at Napanee this 7th day of June, A. D. 1906 29d

Belleville, July 3.—The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday, when three new policemen were engaged, Thomas Downs and Purdy Cook two members, being released. The new men engaged are Wm. Hawkins and Geo. E. Snider of Toronto and Francis Nappin of Tyendinaga. The force is now constituted, as follows: John Newton, chief, salary \$850; Patrick Hayes, sergeant, \$800, and the three above, at \$150 for the first year with \$25 increase for next three years. The Commissioners are Judge Deroche, Police Magistrate Flint and Mayor Sulman. The men are all 25 years of age.

THE CROWN BANK OF CANADA

Head Office, Toronto.

Authorized Capital \$2,000,000.

President, Edward Gurney; General Manager, G. de C. O'Grady.

To accommodate the people of Napanee and district, The Crown Bank of Canada will be open SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 9.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS 4 TIMES A YEAR AND CALCULATED FROM DATE OF DEPOSIT.

Farmer's notes discounted — farmers' sales notes collected.

A general Banking business transacted.

Your Account is Solicited.

BURNETT LAING, Acting Manager.

Napanee Branch.

KAI WANG;

A TALE OF SOUTHERN CHINA.

CHAPTER XVII.—(Continued).

Some luckless Chinamen by chance were in the way, which was a sorry thing for them, as the big Englishman kept his left arm moving with a flail-like, double-jointed action, and when his fist came in contact with the cranium of a pigtail celestial, the fellow bowed over very much as do the pins in an alley when a well-directed ball strikes the kingpin in the van.

Thus in a measure he was plowing his way through all obstructions, intent only upon accomplishing the duty in hand.

When such a man directs his whole endeavors to reaching a certain end he is apt to cut a pretty wide swath during his advance.

Lord Rackett certainly did.

Petroskey saw him coming, and knew he had about reached the end of his rope for the present. He was a soldier, and had learned the art of deserting his entrenchments.

The first duty was to embarrass the enemy as much as possible while covering his own retreat.

Thus he suddenly sent hencoop and buckets whirling in a hurricane mess directly in the path of the advancing foe, and in the semi-darkness Lord Rackett had about as much as he could manage to avoid sprawling over the numerous rolling objects that bumped against his shins.

These few seconds were valuable to the diplomatic count, and, in fact, they were just what he depended upon in order to carry out his little design.

The bulwark of the junk was but a few feet away, and an energetic man could reach it easily enough with a single bound.

Doubtless the spirits of the vasty deep were calling to Petroskey just then; he may have even heard the mermaid voices such as proved so seductive in the ears of ancient mariners.

At any rate, the man evinced a most decided fancy for immersion that was not founded upon any suddenly contracted religious fever.

Lord Rackett might have let fly at his disappearing figure as it shot over the side, but he saw no reason for wasting ammunition in this reckless way.

Since the bold Russian had accommodated himself to the conditions, and accomplished just what was most earnestly desired of him, what was the necessity for putting a bullet somewhere within the limits of his anatomy or crippling his wing? He would need both arms to gain a landing.

So Plympton brought up at the rail.

He had plainly heard the great splash that betokened the arrival of the man-frog in the water, and could even tell about where he might be at the time, from the series of wavelets that marked his course.

This was fine progress.

Now to scatter the remainder of the Chinese crew like chaff before the wind, and sweep them over the side.

Larry was already engaged in this laudable task, and had succeeded in rounding up several of the followers of Confucius, just as he would have done a flock of sheep.

The wretched Mongolians bore no little resemblance to sheep, and evidently placed the utmost dependence on their bell-wether, for when Petroskey vanished from the scene, with him went the last

In this endeavor he seemed to meet with continued disappointment.

Plympton was, however, a man of fertile resources; when one idea failed to pan out as favorably as he expected, it was his way to turn and utilize other methods.

The end and not the means, was his motto.

Hence he wasted no more time with the pole that was too short, but slammed it on the deck with a growl of disgust.

They were floating with the current, and unless something was speedily done to counteract this insidious influence they might so continue to pass on down the stream.

Then he cast his eye aloft.

There were the big, mat-like straw sails, quite useless in their clewed up condition; could they not be utilized in some way in order to bring about the desired result?

It was a bright thought.

But even broad sails need wind of the right sort in order to carry the craft on. Was there such a disturbance of the air?

Plympton plainly remembered that some time before he had felt a night zephyr blowing, but had not noticed it particularly of late, which was not strange, considering the series of amazing adventures through which he and his little companion had passed.

As he faced around, he believed he caught a faint puff of cool air; it was not much, to be sure, but possibly all that would be required once the big mating sail had been dropped.

Next he sprang to the mast to discover where the ropes lay and how they were to be manipulated.

Plympton was something of a sailor—that is, he had at various times owned yachts and sloops, and knew about as much as the average amateur nautical man.

What was better and more to the point in the present case, however, he had been on junks before, and the little stock of knowledge thus obtained was likely to prove valuable to him now.

Whether he unfastened the ropes or used his knife upon them, the sail came down with a rush and a roar.

The vast area caught the zephyr at once, as was evident in the turning of the boat.

All that was required now lay in the line of a steady hand at the tiller, by means of which the junk could be turned to the shore line.

It may seem strange that all this racket and riotous proceeding could be carried on without attracting a fleet of other boats around them; but the Chinese are a peculiar people, apt to mind their own business to an extent that may take them past serenely on the other side of the highway while a fellow is being despoiled by thieves, doubtless acting upon the principle that it is none of their funeral after all.

Besides, the junk had been carried below the city itself, with its floating population.

This was a feature of the case that never disturbed Plympton a particle, so accustomed was he to depending upon his own powers.

Indeed, more than likely, if the truth were told, he was grateful at heart that their little circus on board the drifting junk had been without witnesses, for all the chances seemed to indicate that had

Plympton believed he was able to accomplish this readily enough if given half a chance. They drifted on, gradually closing the gap existing between them and the shore, and yet in their impatience it seemed as though precious minutes were being wasted while this went on, minutes that were fraught with momentous consequences to them.

Besides, they were all the while increasing the distance between themselves and the walls of the city, and their task of returning would be made the more difficult; indeed, even Lord Rackett was a little appalled at the trials and tribulations likely to fall to their lot while endeavoring to make ignorant and bigoted natives understand what they wanted; and, as for Larry, he would likely pray for the friendly comfort and guidance of the astute Kai Wang, if only for a short half hour.

All of them breathed a sigh of relief as the boat approached land, and preparations were made for quitting the junk with as much expedition as possible, no one being in the least sorry that the tragic voyage had reached its conclusion.

(To be continued).

AROUND THE WORLD.

Strange and Curious Things in Foreign Lands.

"An amusing scene was witnessed in the fourth magistrate's court the other day," says the Straits Times of Singapore. "A Javanese was arraigned on a charge of theft. As the man entered the dock, he threw on the ground a hen's egg and then commenced to chew some 'sereh.' This was supposed to work a spell on the magistrate and cause him to discharge the accused. Unfortunately for the schemes of the Javanese, he was seen by the Malay constable in charge of him. This Malay seized the Javanese by the throat and choked him until he spat up the 'sereh' and so broke the spell. The case was postponed."

A correspondent of the Pekin and Tientsin Times writes: "I asked a friendly Chinaman the other day why he was burning some books he had been reading. His reply was that they were the old-fashioned sort, and should they be found later in his possession he would be regarded by the new school as one who did not sympathize with the new regime. This, you see, is turning the tables the other way. A few years ago to be seen with anything foreign was dangerous."

A large white swan recently killed a young woman in Geneva, Switzerland. One wintry day the girl was crossing a bridge in that city when the swan, driven headlong by the gale, collided with her. The great bird's beak struck the young woman in the ear. Her injuries were so severe that she died three days later.

FRAGMENTARY.

Probably it is useless to inquire why some women insist on talking simultaneously. The fact remains that they do it, and since they do it they must like it, and no one has the right to complain.

Occasionally, however, the mixture as it reaches the ear of the attentive listener is, to say the least, quaint, and a man dining alone at a restaurant the other night was observed to smile hugely as he listened to the prattle of two ladies seated immediately behind him. They were discussing divergent topics. One was devoted to the art of cookery, the other could think and talk of nothing but her children.

"Thank goodness, my Polly is blessed—"

"With a calf's head and a pig's face—"

"I love to see little Johnny well dressed—"

"In the fish-kettle over a charcoal fire—"

"To see the darlings dancing before one—"

"In the frying-pan—"

"And to hear their guileless ton-

LETTER FROM DICKENS

AN OLD COMMUNICATION ON PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

Started Agitation That Eventually Brought About Their Abolition.

Charles Dickens was so horror-stricken by the revolting spectacles seen among the enormous crowd, gathered to witness the hanging of fellow human beings, that he wrote a powerful letter, which was published in the London Dispatch, protesting against public executions. The great novelist's letter is of particular interest as it not only gives a graphic picture of the horrors of that scene, but it started that agitation which never ceased until nineteen years later, in 1868, executions were no longer carried out in public. Charles Dickens wrote:

AN EYE WITNESS.

Mr. Editor,—I was a witness of the execution at Horsemonger-lane. I went there with the intention of observing the crowd gathered to behold it, and I had excellent opportunities of doing so, at intervals all through the night, and continuously from daybreak until after the spectacle was over. I do not address you on the subject with any intention of discussing the abstract question of capital punishment or any of the arguments of its opponents or advocates. I simply wish to turn this dreadful experience to some account for the general good, by taking the readiest and most public means of advertising to an intimation given by Sir G. Grey in the last session of Parliament, that the Government might be induced to give its support to a measure making the infliction of capital punishment a private solemnity within the prison walls (with such guarantees for the last sentence of the law being inexorably and surely administered as should be thoroughly satisfactory to the public at large) and of most earnestly beseeching Sir G. Grey, is a solemn duty which he owes to society, and a responsibility which he cannot for ever put away, to originate such a legislative change himself.

HORRORS OF GIBBET.

I believe that a sight so inconceivably awful as the wickedness and levity of the immense crowd collected at that execution could be imagined by no man, and could be presented in no heathen land under the sun. The horrors of the gibbet and of the crime which brought the wretched murderers to it faded in my mind before the atrocious bearing, looks, and language of the assembled spectators. When I came upon the scene at midnight the shrillness of the cries and howls that were raised from time to time, denoting that they came from a concourse of girls and boys already assembled in the best places, made my blood run cold. As the night went on, screeching and laughing and yelling in strong chorus of parodies on negro melodies, with substitution of "Mrs. Manning" for "Susannah," and the like were added to these. When the day dawned, thieves, low prostitutes, ruffians and vagabonds of every kind flocking on to the ground, with every variety of offensive and foul behavior. Fighting, faintings, whistlings, imitations of Punch, brutal jokes, tumultuous demonstrations of indecent delight when swooning women were dragged out of the crowd by the police with their dresses disordered, gave a new zest to the general entertainment.

IMAGE OF THE DEVIL.

When the sun rose brightly—as it did—it gilded thousands upon thousands of upturned faces, so unexpressly odious in their brutal mirth or callousness that a man had cause to feel ashamed of the shape he wore, and to shrink from himself as fashioned in the image of the Devil. When the two miserable creatures who attracted all this ghastly sight about them were turned quivering in the air there was no more emo-

a flock of sheep.

The wretched Mongolians bore no little resemblance to sheep, and evidently placed the utmost dependence on their bell-wether, for when Petoskey vanished from the scene, with him went the last vestige of their valor.

Panic-stricken, they chased hither and thither about the deck, and the advance of either Larry or his big comrade in any direction sent one or more overboard in hot haste.

A little more of this hustling and the coast seemed clear; no living, moving objects other than themselves and a couple of wounded wrecks occupied the deck.

Larry surveyed the scene with some little complacency—indeed, truth to tell, he puffed out his small chest very much as might a pouter pigeon, for such a splendid victory meant considerable in his estimation.

Lord Backett was more sensible, knowing their victory was not yet won.

"See how Avis is getting along—then look to the wounded wrecks. I have other work cut out for me here," he called in a voice of authority.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Larry was only too glad to have some one along with him capable of handling the tiller, of assuming command and giving orders; for being himself modest by nature he did not feel capable of undertaking such a part unless absolutely compelled to do so.

Accordingly he paddled away on his short legs to the cabin, where he found Avis on guard, watching the window eagerly, ready to carry out her instructions to the letter should the occasion have arisen.

She received her cousin gladly, and was apparently well satisfied to know there would be no present necessity for heroism on her part; not that she would have shrank from the performance had it come to that point.

When she heard what work Larry had upon the decks she insisted on assisting him, nor could he dissuade her.

Of such material are Anglo-Saxon women of to-day made; the cries of the wounded foemen appeal to them brave yet tender hearts, and with gentle hands they bind up his wounds.

In the late Spanish-American conflict the dogs learned many things that had not previously entered into their philosophy, and among them was the chivalrous spirit in which most English-speaking people treat a fallen foe.

Those wretched Chinamen who gasped upon the deck of the junk, writhing in the torture of their wounds, must have been amazed when the lady, whom they had been instrumental in abducting from her friends bent over them, and with the rare skill of an army nurse bound up their hurts in a crude but effectual manner, considering the paucity of material at her command.

As for Plympton, there was never a minute that he was not in it.

He knew it was imperative that they should get ashore with all speed, and while Larry had been about the business assigned him, the big man had taken hold of a setting pole with which he was vigorously probing the water alongside, in the hope and expectation of reaching some stable foundation through means of which he could push ashore.

his own powers.

Indeed, more than likely, if the truth were told, he was grateful at heart that their little circus on board the drifting junk had been without witnesses, for all the chances seemed to indicate that had a fleet of officious sampans fluttered around them, the occupants must, through the ties of race and religion, have sympathized with the coolies who were being worsted on board, and as a result our gallant rescuers would have found their self-imposed task made doubly difficult.

Everything considered, then, Plympton saw no reason to regret the fact of their strange isolation.

It had taken all of their resources, backed by the ever-welcome auxiliary of luck to manage the business in hand, and had their enemies been encouraged by fresh arrivals, the affair must of necessity have gone heavily against them.

There was considerable satisfaction in realizing that they were alive, and with fair chances of ultimate success ahead of them, instead of floating upon the bosom of the dark river filled with punctures from Chinese knives. Lord Backett seemed to think so, for he moved toward the rounded stern of the junk in order to grasp the steering gear, with a light step and an air of animation strangely in contrast with the despondency that had grasped him but a short time before.

The tiller, bent in the Chinese way, was knocking back and forth in aimless fashion when Plympton reached it.

He had put out his hand to clutch this adjunct of the primitive steering gear, when he as suddenly sprang back as though the deadly hooded head of a poisonous cobra had appeared alongside the crooked stick.

The cause of this action was not far to seek; for a grim, dripping figure had suddenly shot into view from behind the stern, and the gleam of a knife as it sliced the air told how eagerly the yellow-faced native had aimed to take his life.

He had been overboard, and had clambered up to his present position without trouble; this was a significant fact, since there might be and probably were others.

Well, a miss is as good as a mile, they say, although a close shave is apt to send a cold shiver down one's back; and Plympton, being a man of unbounded nerve, knew just what remedy was needed for the present disease.

His revolver had never left his hand, for he could not tell at what instant such a ready reckoner might be needed, and when a man has use for such a tool he wants it very badly.

So that the ambitious Neptune, who had come up as it were out of the sea, had little time to figure on whether valor or discretion were the better after the absolute failure of his vindictive attack, when Plympton sent his compliments, and the vicinity of the rudder was again free from foes.

Perhaps that particular sailor man would stay where he belonged after this—at least he had been led to believe that was his place.

His coming had given Lord Backett something of a chill.

In imagination he could see all the other natives who had jumped overboard clinging to the sides of the junk, gleaming knives clasped between their teeth, only waiting for a favorable opportunity to strike and spare not.

The prospect was so filled with grim suggestions that it alarmed him, not so much on his own account as for the others, who, chancing near the rail might fall victims to a waiting blade.

Accordingly he called Larry and bade him bring his cousin to the stern, giving both sides of the boat a wide berth.

He had already brought the tiller hard alee, and such was the influence of the air that the boat drifted in toward the low shore, evidently a rice field, and which could be faintly discerned through the gloom.

Once alongside the bank, a landing could be made, and then the boat sent adrift in such a way that it would take time and patience on the part of any who climbed aboard to make the shore a second time.

IN THE HARMONIC ODE OF FIRE—"To see the darlings dancing before one—"

"In the frying-pan—"

"And to hear their guileless tongues—"

"Bubble and squeak—"

"I always see the children put to bed personally—"

"And smothered in onions—"

"And if they have been good bairns, I invariably order—"

"The heart to be stuffed and roasted, the gizzard to be peppered and devilled, and the sole to be fried—"

And so on, and so on.

FOIBLES OF LITERARY MEN.

Keats liked red pepper on his toast. It was the only sure way to keep it warm.

Disraeli wore corsets, believing that they would enable him to cut quite a figure in the world.

Joaquin Miller nailed all his chairs to the wall. He was afraid some of his visitors might take a seat.

Ernest Rehan wore his finger nails abnormally long, having a wholesome dread of Parisian manicures.

Edgar Allan Poe slept with his cat, thriftily believing that it always paid to have its mews within reach.

Zola would pass whole weeks in the belief that he was an idiot. Thousands of his readers have had the same idea for whole years.

Robert Browning never could sit still when writing. He had to move around to keep from falling asleep over his work, like the rest of us.

Dickens was fond of wearing flashy velvet and showy waistcoats. This first attracted attention to the fact that he was a dandy novelist.

Thackeray used to lift his hat whenever he passed the house in which he writes "Vanity Fair." It is supposed that he did this to relieve the pressure on his hand.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL.

In thousands of homes throughout Canada there are bright, thriving children who have been made well and are kept well by the use of Baby's Own Tablets. In many homes parents say this medicine saved a precious little life. Dr. A. Danais, L.D.S., Riviere du Loup, Que., says: "At the age of five months we thought our little girl dying. Nothing we did for her helped her until we gave her Baby's Own Tablets, and only those who have seen her can realize what a change this medicine has wrought in our child. She is now about eighteen months old, eats well, sleeps well and is a lively, laughing child, and weighs 37 pounds. We always keep the Tablets in the house now for we know their great value." If mothers wish to feel absolutely safe, they should keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house always. They cure all the minor ailments of children and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Did you say your husband was out looking for work?" "No; I believe he's out looking at work. There are some men digging a cellar down at the corner, and he doesn't seem able to get any further."

Help your children to grow strong and robust by counteracting anything that causes ill-health. One great cause of disease in children is worms. Remove them with Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It never fails.

HELPING HER PA.

"Young man," said Miss Spooner's father, "I want you to know that I always close up the house and turn out all lights at 10 o'clock."

"Indeed?" replied Mr. Nervy: "well, don't bother to-night, sir. I'll attend to that for you."

that a man had cause to feel ashamed of the shape he wore, and to shrink from himself as fashioned in the image of the Devil. When the two miserable creatures who attracted all this ghastly sight about them were turned quivering in the air, there was no more emotion, no more pity, no more thought that two immortal souls had gone to judgment, no more restraint in any of the previous obscenities than if the name of Christ had never been heard in this world, and there was no belief among men but that they perished like the beasts. I have seen, habitually, some of the worst sources of general contamination and corruption in this country, and I think there are not many phases of London life that could surprise me. I am solemnly convinced that nothing ingenuity could devise to be done in this city in the same compass of time, could work such ruin as one public execution, and I stand astounded and appalled by the wickedness it exhibits. I do not believe that any community can prosper where such a scene of horror and demoralization as was enacted outside Horsemonger lane jail, is presented at the very doors of good citizens, and is passed by unknown or forgotten. And when in our prayer of thanksgiving for the season, we are humbly expressing before God our desire to remove moral evils from the land I would ask your readers to consider whether it is not time to think of this one, and to root it out.

CHARLES DICKENS.

Devonshire-Terrace.

Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1849.

AWFUL SLEEPING SICKNESS.

African Game Hunters Now Run a Deadly Risk.

To the excitement of big game hunting in Africa there will henceforth be added the knowledge that the hunter risks contracting one of the most dreadful of all known diseases—sleeping sickness—dreadful because it is incurable and ultimately fatal. Until very recently it had been supposed that Europeans were immune, but it has recently been proved that this belief was wrong. Sleeping sickness is caused by a parasitic protozoan known as "trypanosome," which infests the blood and the spinal cord. These minute but terrible organisms are carried and distributed by the bite of a species of tsetse fly. This terror has appeared in Uganda only within the last year or two, having made its way along the river systems from the west coast of Africa. Yet during the first two years of its appearance in Uganda no less than 30,000 of the native inhabitants have fallen victims.

PRINCE'S MENAGERIE.

Indian Gifts Which Will Shortly be Seen at Zoological Gardens.

Within the next few days the fine collection of animals and birds presented to the Prince of Wales during his Indian tour is expected to arrive in England.

This somewhat considerable menagerie, consisting of gifts made to the Prince by various rajahs, will be housed temporarily, if not permanently, at the Zoological Gardens.

Among the animals are elephants, lion cubs, tigers, pumas, bears, rhinoceroses, buffaloes and antelopes, whilst the birds include several rare specimens hitherto unknown in England.

In preparation for the collection several additional sheds have been erected and paddocks constructed near the north gate of the gardens.

WATER THING TO DRINK.

Mrs. Wagg (with paper): "Oh, John, here's something good to know. It says a few drops of lemon juice in a glass of water will kill all the living things in it. We'll try it."

Mr. Wagg: "Pardon me, my dear, not for mine. I'd sooner swallow an aquarium than a morgue any day."



FUNNY BLUNDERS IN TYPE

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS CULLED FROM SCRAPBOOK.

The Printers Made "Death of a Prelate"
Read "Death of a Pirate"—
Snouts of 10,000.

An old New York newspaper man, now turned farmer, kept a scrapbook in which for years he pasted hundreds of the typographical blunders and other errors that always annoy, but sometimes amuse, newspaper writers. A few selections from this collection are given here to show that vagaries of the types and blunders which writers sometimes make when driven at top speed may be compared favorably with some of the current humor of the day.

It was a New York newspaper which announced that "A long line of scorpion's feathers filed into the church," instead of "surpliced fathers." A journalist once famous under the press name of "Gath," wrote a Fourth of July article in which he told with fervid eloquence how the effete monarchies of the old world trembled in their boots when they read the immortal declaration penned by Thomas Jefferson, "Thrones reeled." he began a sentence, and next morning he wished he hadn't, when he saw in cold type "Thomas reeled."

A daily newspaper up the Hudson reported the speech of a Fourth of July orator who had something to say about the "Fiat of the Almighty." It got into the paper "the fist of the Almighty."

BOY VERY DEAD.

The old-time reporter, with the howl for copy ringing in his ears, sometimes perpetrated remarkable English. A young Chicago newsgatherer wrote of a man who had died of asphyxiation "Mr. Johnson was found reclining on the bed, while his legs extended over the floor and toward the outer edge of the room."

A Chicago daily found a little boy who, according to its veracious chronicler, was very dead indeed. The reporter wrote, "The boy was quite dead. No efforts could resuscitate him in the least."

This is quite as good as the "pull" culled from a feuilleton in the Paris Figaro, which ran:—"Not a cry did she utter nor give any sign of life, not even when her brother-in-law put his hand to her heart and said to Vaque, 'She is dead.'"

A steady and venerable evening journal solemnly informed its readers in a complimentary notice to the Catholic Fireside that "its stories are not of a nature to destroy the morals of the youngest child."

This is what the London Globe called "an inadvertence":—"By an inadvertence our recent notice of Dr. Macaulay's new book commented on the absence of illustration as a defect. We now find, however, that it contains twelve wood cuts of much merit."

CLOTHED WITH SCANTY.

The Winnipeg Times, on the death of a reverend gentleman, meant to say "the death of a prelate," but printed "the death of a pirate."

A Cardiff newspaper, reporting the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Mellor before the Congregational Union, where the clergyman spoke of "Women Clothed with Sanctity," by an unfortunate transposition of the "c" printed the phrase, "Women Clothed with Scanty."

A London paper said that Ernest Renan had occasion to telegraph across the British Channel the title of a lecture he was to deliver in Westminster Abbey. The title as written by him was "The Influence of Rome on the Formation of Christianity." It was published in England as "The Influence of Rum on the Digestion of Humanity."

THE SNOUTS OF 10,000.

It was in a New York paper's report



SUSPICIOUS.

Little Sarah—Oh, pal here's burglars in the house! I stuck my chewing gum on the bedpost and I can't find it!

SUMMER FAG.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the Best Tonic for Summer.

The long, hot summer thins the blood and leaves you weary, worn and wretched. Nothing can cure that summer fag except Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—because they actually make new blood and thus strengthen every organ and every tissue in the body. Every dose fills you with new strength, new energy, new life. Purgative pills only weaken you more. Common tonics only stimulate for the moment. But Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood, and nothing but good, pure rich red blood can brace you to stand the summer. That is why you should take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills now. Mr. W. J. Norfolk, White Horse, Yukon Territory, says: "I am thirty-nine years of age and have been an athlete who scarcely knew the meaning of illness. Last year, however, my health gave way. I became nervous, did not sleep well and grew as weak as a kitten. It seemed as though I was completely worn out. I tried several so-called tonics, but it was only a waste of money, for they did me no good. Finally I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and they put me on my feet again, and gave me new health and strength."

Every weak and easily tired man and woman will find new health, new strength and new energy through a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They cure all blood and nerve diseases like anaemia, nervous exhaustion, headaches and backaches, indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism and the special ailments that afflict most growing girls and women of mature years. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE KILLARNEY OF AMERICA.

Nestling in a frame of beautifully wooded shores lies a series of beautiful lakes 145 miles north of the city of Toronto, Ontario, and known as the "Lake of Bays Region." A chain of seven lakes studded with lovely islands, with hotels throughout the district and a good steamboat service to all points attracts the tourist, angler and sportsman. Just the out-of-the-way sort of place to visit during the summer months. For all particular's and free illustrated publications apply to J. D. McDonald, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

DIFFICULT FEAT.

Hicks: "In a few years the telephone will be so perfect and the rate for it so low that everybody will have it. The messenger boy must go."

Dwicks: "I'm afraid there's no power on earth that can make the messenger boy go very fast."

No person should go from home without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial in their possession, as change of water, cooking, climate, etc., frequently brings on summer complaint, and there is nothing like better remedy.

DO YOU WANT

PURE TEA? THEN USE

"SALADA"

Ceylon GREEN Tea

Free from all adulteration of any kind.

Lead Packets only. 40c, 50c and 60c per lb. At all Grocers.

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Authorized Capital Stock, \$450,000. Shares \$1 each.

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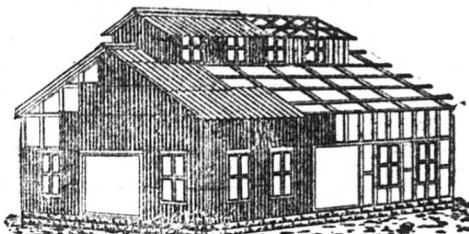
The force of men now developing the Columbus Mine near Giroux Lake, not far from the famous Drummond, Foster, Jacobs and others in Coleman Township, have now vein six feet with better ore than ever before. It is about a foregone conclusion that this mine will soon surprise the world. On account of low capitalization, I have very little stock left for sale at \$1.00 per share, as it is only a question of short time when the stock may advance to \$5.00 or over. Send at once for full particulars, or mail your order with marked cheque or express order to the order of

DANIEL SIMPSON, P. O. Box 129, Cobalt, Ont.

Stock sold on the instalment plan.

Corrugated Iron.

"Keeping Everlastingly it Brings Success."



PEDLAR'S CORRUGATED IRON is made on a 36,000 lb. press (the only one in Canada) one corrugation at a time, and is guaranteed true and straight to size.

We carry a 600 ton stock in Oshawa, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and London and can ship ordinary requirements the same day order is received. Made in 1 inch, 2 inch or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch corrugations in sheets any length up to 10 feet in 28, 26, 24, 22, 20, 18 gauge both Painted and Galvanized.

This class of material is most suitable for fireproofing Barns, Factory, Mill and Warehouse Buildings and is water and wind proof. Corrugated Ridges, Lead Washers and Galvanized Nails carried in stock. Send Specifications to your nearest office for catalogues and prices.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE,

Montreal, Que.	Ottawa, Ont.	Toronto, Ont.	London, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.	Vancouver, B.C.
767 Craig St.	423 Sussex St.	11 Coborne St.	69 Dundas St.	76 Lombard St.	615 Pender St.

Write your Nearest Office.—HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS—OSHAWA, Ont.
Largest makers of Sheet Metal Building Materials under the British Flag.

LANDS

In Western Canada

Two cornering sections, selected lands
Saskatchewan, only 8 miles from two railways, C.P.R. & G.T.R.
Strong soil, 90 per cent. plough land, spring creek, no sloughs.
About 40 miles N.E. of Indian Head. Price \$10.50 per acre.
Write for map and full particulars.

R. PARSONS, 91 Wellesley Street, Toronto, Canada

KAFFIR WOMAN'S COURAGE.

One of the first explorers of the interior of South Africa was William Cotton Oswell, a noted hunter and a friend of

A LABOR MAN.

Mrs. Jones: "No wonder she looks tired; she's up most all night with a sick baby."

tion of Christianity. It was published in England as "The Influence of Ruin on the Digestion of Humanity."

THE SNOTS OF 10,000.

It was in a New York paper's report of a political meeting that the world "shouts" was so ludicrously misprinted as to make the blunder famous. "The snouts of 10,000 Democrats rent the air," read the report.

A local reporter wrote that Dr. Talmage closed his services with the hymn "Nearer, by God, to Thee," but the blunder was caught on the fly in the proof-room and did not get into the paper.

At the time of the Meeker massacre in Colorado a despatch from the west attributed the tragedy to the farmers "having pulled down the Indians' tents and corrals." One paper put it into type as "pulled down the Indians' beets and carrots."

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

The population of Greater London is 6,881,000, or 61 per acre.

There are now four septuagenarian judges on the English Bench.

Hunsdon House, Harts, which was converted into a royal palace by Henry VIII., is being offered for sale.

A small motor-car has recently been adopted for the purpose of business by a firm of chimney sweepers in Essex. A judge in the Clerkenwell County Court has decided that a bicycle for a domestic servant is not a necessity.

The Dorset County Council has passed a by-law to prevent the destruction of ferns and wild flowers by the wholesale taking of roots in the rural districts.

After being lost for some time, a cheque for £208, sent by a London stockbroker to a firm in Merthyr Tydfil, was recently discovered in a rubbish heap.

A thrush's nest built under a railway carriage has been discovered at Torrington (Devon) Station. The carriage had been in daily use between Torrington and Exeter for a fortnight. One egg was found in the nest.

For stealing an egg, value 2d., nine years ago, a man has just been summoned at Wycombe County Police Court. He had to pay 5s. costs. Defendant went through the South African campaign.

At a wedding presentation at Norwich, the head of the firm was presented with a gift from the manager and staff of twenty-eight employees. The staff represented 760 years of service, an average of over twenty-six years each.

General Lord Methuen, in the course of an address at the Army Temperance Association, said he had tried total abstinence himself for three months, and he found at the end of that time in playing racquets his eye was better and his wind also.

The London Metropolitan Water Board sued a number of customers for payment of water rates in the Westminster County Court, among the defendants being a Fish, Gudgeon, Haddock, Hallpike, Ponder, Eddie, Wells, Leakey, and Pipe.

We like best to call SCOTT'S EMULSION

a food because it stands so emphatically for perfect nutrition. And yet in the matter of restoring appetite, of giving new strength to the tissues, especially to the nerves, its action is that of a medicine.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, Ontario.
soc. and \$1.00; all druggists.

cut a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial in their possession, as change of water, cooking, climate, etc., frequently brings on summer complaint, and there is nothing like being ready with a sure remedy at hand, which oftentimes saves great suffering and frequently valuable lives. This Cordial has gained for itself a widespread reputation for affording prompt relief from all summer complaints.

HOUSEKEEPER.

"They say his wife is a good housekeeper."

"Yes, she kept his house all right when he failed last spring. But of course he had to put it in her name."

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

He: "When I was small I was a most extremely intelligent child." She: "Yes. How very unfortunate that you should have grown up!"

Yes, indeed, "blood will tell," when blotches and incubations mark the skin. Weaver's Cerate and Weaver's Syrup make short work of all blood and skin troubles.

Beck (despondently): "I said something my wife didn't like and she hasn't spoken to me for two days." Peck (angrily): "Can you remember what it was you said?"

To Know is To Prevent. — If the miners who work in cold water most of the day would rub their feet and legs with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil they would escape muscular rheumatism and render their neither limbs proof against the ill effects of exposure to the cold. Those setting out for mining regions would do well to provide themselves with a supply before starting.

EMPLOYED ANOTHER.

The Preacher: "I hope you never lie about your business."

The Merchant: "Never—but I have a very optimistic 'ad writer.'

\$1000 PILE CURE

A Thousand Dollar Guarantee goes with every bottle of Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid—the only certain cure for every form of piles.

George Cook, St. Thomas, Ont., writes:

"Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid cured me of a very bad case of piles of over ten years' standing. I had tried everything but got no permanent cure till I used Hem-Roid. I had Blind and Bleeding Piles, and suffered everything. Ointments and local treatments failed, but Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid cured me perfectly."

Hem-Roid is a tablet taken internally which removes the cause of piles. \$1.00, all druggists, or The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Customer: "Are you sure that this is real crocodile-skin?" Dealer: "Absolutely certain, madam! I shot the crocodile myself." Customer: "It looks rather soiled." Dealer: "Naturally, madam. That is where it struck the ground when it tumbled out of the tree!"

They Never Knew Failure.—Careful observation of the effects of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills has shown that they act immediately on the diseased organs of the system and stimulate them to healthy action. There may be cases in which the disease has been long seated and does not easily yield to medicine, but even in such cases these pills have been known to bring relief when all other so-called remedies have failed. These assertions can be substantiated by many who have used the pills, and medical men speak highly of their qualities.

"Why do you suppose the dog howls so when I play the piano, Mr. Caustic?" "A dog cannot be taught to conceal his feelings."

It is surprising how many really good people there are in this wicked world—if one can take their word for it.

KAFFIR WOMAN'S COURAGE.

One of the first explorers of the interior of South Africa was William Cotton Oswell, a noted hunter and a friend of Livingstone, to whom he rendered important aid. In his biography the following story was given from one of his African letters: An incident highly creditable to Kaffir womanhood occurred just as we reached Mabotse. The women, as is their custom, were working in the fields, for they hoe, and the men sew. A young man standing by the edge of the bush, was chatting with them. A honest sprang on him, and was carrying him off, when one of the women ran after him, caught her by the tail and was dragged for some distance. Hampered by the man in her mouth and the woman behind her, she slackened her pace, whereupon her assailant straddled over her back and hit her across the nose and head with a heavy, short-handled hoe until she dropped her prey and slunk to cover. The man was the woman's husband. Would Mrs. Smith do as much for Mr. Smith? Could she do more?

EFFECTS OF HEAT ON MILK.

Doctor Jensen, chief of the Swiss Bureau of superintendence over the milk industry, says that it is a common error to suppose that milk submitted for a considerable time to a temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit is better for nourishment than that boiled for a short time. When the heating is prolonged the alteration in the valuable properties of the milk begins as low as 100 degrees, but with quick heating it does not begin below 110 degrees. Tuberculosis bacilli are destroyed by heating to 150 degrees for five minutes, and such heating does not alter the properties of the milk. Doctor Jensen advises that the pasteurization of milk be done in the home, and but shortly before the milk is used, care being taken not to go above the temperature necessary to kill the pathogenic germs.

CAREFUL.

Friend: "Haven't you named the baby yet?"

Proud Mother: "No; we must be very careful to give him a nice one, because there will be so many named after him when he is Premier."

NOBODY IN PARTICULAR.

"Who is that man with your mother?" "That ain't a man; that's father."

You cannot be happy while you have corns. Then do not delay in getting a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It removes all kind of corns without pain. Failure with it is unknown.

Boren: "The lamp seems to be going out, Miss Cutting." Miss Cutting (suppressing a yawn): "Yes; it seems to be more considerate than some people."

If you are nervous and irritable take "Porrorin," the great nerve and blood tonic; you will be a new person by the time you have used a bottle. All dealers.

Lieutenant: "Who's the idiot that told you to leave that pile of rubbish in front of headquarters?" Recruit: "It was the colonel, sir." Lieutenant: "Very well, leave it there; but your leave will be stopped for four days for calling the colonel an idiot."

A Purely Vegetable Pill. — Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are compounded from roots, herbs and solid extracts of known virtue in the treatment of liver and kidney complaints and in giving tone to the system whether enfeebled by overwork or deranged through excess in living. They require no testimonial. Their excellent qualities are well known to all those who have used them and they command themselves to dyspeptics and those subject to biliousness who are in quest of a beneficial medicine.

"I wouldn't be a donkey if I were you," said Jenkins to a friend. "If you were me you wouldn't be a donkey, of course," was the telling reply.

A LADY MAN.

Mrs. Jones: "No wonder she looks tired; she's up most all night with a sick baby."

Mr. Jones: "What's the matter with her husband?"

Mrs. Jones: "He's busy all the time trying to get an eight-hour day for workmen."

It is easier to break the will of a dead man than the will of a live woman.

FEATHER DYEING

Cleaning and Curling and Kid Gloves cleaned. They can be sent by post, to per cent. the best place is

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO., MONTREAL

FOR LAMP OIL ECONOMY
Sarnia
USE Prime OIL White

No real need to buy the more expensive oils if GOOD BURNER is used and KEPT CLEAN.
If you want a BIG LIGHT—THREE OR FOUR GAS JETS IN ONE—

Queen
City
Oil
Lamp
TRY A
For Sale by Dealers
BEAUTIFUL
LIGHT

THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.

Wilson's
FLY
PADS
ONE PACKET HAS
ACTUALLY KILLED
A BUSHEL OF FLIES
Sold by all Druggists and General Stores
and by mail.
TEN CENTS PER PACKET FROM
ARCHDALE WILSON,
HAMILTON, ONT.

AWFUL RAILWAY DISASTER

Train Carrying Passengers From Atlantic Liner Demolished:

A despatch from London says: Passengers by the American Line steamer New York, who left Plymouth by special train at midnight, on Sunday were the victims of one of the most deadly disasters in English railway history, at Salisbury, 83 miles distant, two hours later, when the locomotive jumped the rails at a sharp curve and dashed first into a milk train on a siding and then against the girders of a bridge over the River Avon. The whole train was literally demolished. The engine mounted the girders of the bridge and turned turtle. Out of 42 passengers 23 were killed and ten injured. Only nine escaped.

STORY OF THE WRECK.

The New York, with a full passenger list, had had a rather slow voyage. She should have arrived at Plymouth in the middle of the afternoon. In that case all the London-bound passengers would, according to custom, have landed at that port. They had the option, however, of continuing to Cherbourg and Southampton. A majority of the passengers decided, when it became evident that the lateness of the steamer's arrival would necessitate a long night journey, to stick to the ship and make a more comfortable daylight trip from Southampton in the afternoon. Each passenger in making this apparently unimportant choice literally decided the question of life or death.

It was a comparatively small company who bade their fellow-passengers good-bye when the tent went alongside the New York inside the Plymouth breakwater. It is customary to run these boat specials at an average of fifty miles an hour for the whole distance of 230 miles to London, and the engineer, with a clear track before him put his locomotive to its best pace from the start. He had a light train, and only three passenger coaches and a baggage van. He reached Salisbury, 83 miles from London, at just 2 o'clock. The signals were set to safety, and the train dashed through the covered station at a speed reported to have been no less than 70 miles an hour.

Nobody is able to explain what happened next. Just at the eastern exit of the station the engine leaped the rails. To the left a milk train on an adjoining track was drawing slowly out in the same direction as the boat special, and the derailed engine dashed first into the guard's van at the rear of the milk train. This was demolished in a twinkling, and the guard within was instantly killed. Passing through this wreckage, the engine struck diagonally the heavy iron girders which hold up the bridge over the principal street of the town, over which the railroad passes. The glancing blow threw the great machine in a rebounding semi-circle against an engine standing on the opposite track, and both were reduced to a steam-clouded wreck. The engineer and fireman of the second engine were scalped to death.

The first passenger coach also dashed against the girders, and its whole left side was torn out as though it were paper. In fact, the car was literally cut in two lengthwise, half of it falling in bits to the road below. One passenger was shot through the ear twenty-five feet to the bridge, landing dead and terribly mangled in the shrubbery.

There were several miraculous escapes among the occupants of this carriage.

NO CHANCE OF ESCAPE.

general wreck, but it was not entirely destroyed, and three or four of its occupants escaped almost unhurt.

The scene for a few moments was one of indescribable horror. Most of the dead and injured were imprisoned in the general wreck, which formed a great heap thirty feet high. The first danger was fire, and within five minutes flames became visible at the bottom of the awful pile, where the two locomotives were mixed with the general debris.

It was fortunate that the scene of the accident was within easy reach of means to combat the danger. Otherwise the dead and living alike would have been consumed in a funeral pyre. Rescue was at hand with remarkable promptitude. The local fire apparatus and a considerable force of railway employees were on the spot within ten minutes, and the incipient blaze was quickly drowned out.

74 MILES AN HOUR.

The latest information makes the cause of the disaster only too clear. It was the result of reckless running in an attempt to make a new record against a competing road. There has been competition for the past two years between the Great Western and the London and South-Western on the line to Plymouth. The Great Western last week took a party of German editors from London to Plymouth, 246 miles, in about four and a half hours, establishing a new record. The South-Western attempted to beat this, with the resulting death-roll. The distance run from the start to the place of the accident, 146 miles, occupied 147 minutes.

The first portion of the journey, from Plymouth to Exeter, is over heavy grades, where the speed was necessarily slower. There is a straight run of 12 miles before Salisbury is reached, and this was taken at a flying pace. There is a long but not sharp curve at the station, and it was in the middle of this that the train jumped the track. It is clear that the speed was not reduced, and the comparatively light engine and cars could not stand the strain.

CANADIAN VICTIMS.

In the wreck of the American line special from Plymouth in which twenty-three passengers out of a total of forty-seven were killed, three prominent citizens of Toronto are numbered among the dead. The cable bulletin announcing the catastrophe caused deep sorrow and anxiety. It soon spread that Walter Barwick, K.C., the eminent barrister, Charles A. Pipon, passenger agent, International Mercantile Agency, and Rev. E. L. King, vicar of St. Thomas' Church, were numbered among the victims, but as the details were of the most meagre descriptions, friends of the other Toronto passengers were extremely anxious as to their fate. In the first bulletins, it was announced that Messrs. Barwick, Pipon and King were reported among the killed, and their friends grasping at any consolation refused to credit the intelligence. It had been Mr. Barwick's original intention to remain over at Plymouth for a day, and it was hoped that he had carried this into effect. The three men were all fast friends and were companions on the voyage. This was particularly true of Messrs. Barwick and Pipon, as they had a conference and decided on all their arrangements together before leaving Toronto. It was the thought that if one remained over the

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraph: Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Occurrence.

CANADA.

Winnipeg assessors place the population of the city at 101,057.

Mayor Dayville of Aurora has been appointed Sheriff of York county.

Deaths in the Province for May are reported to the Provincial Board of Health at 2,181.

Dr. Sheard reports that the abattoirs of Toronto are generally in a first-class condition.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has secured land for yards and workshops in the northern portion of Edmonton.

At St. John, N.B., Miss Ethel Gibbon, aged 27, is suing George Rowley, aged 84, for damages for breach of promise.

Over twelve thousand people will be placed by the Salvation Army in Canada this year, most of them in Ontario.

The Hudson's Bay Co. has given a bonus of ten per cent. of salary to every employee who has been in the service for a year.

Crop reports from the west continue favorable. All the C.P.R. agents agree that everything points to a splendid wheat harvest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Hamar Greenwood, M.P. for York, has been called to the Bar.

A deluge of rain in London caused the observance of King's birthday festivities to be cancelled.

The King and a vast audience attended on Wednesday, the British-Canadian Concert at London, organized by Mr. Charles Harris of Ottawa.

UNITED STATES.

Three small children of Charles Wuesthorn, of Harrison, Ohio, were burned to death by the explosion of a gasoline stove at their home. Their mother was painfully burned in trying to rescue them.

Reports from all sections of Southern Texas are that as the result of the drought the corn crop is an utter failure. Cattle are beginning to die for the lack of water in the coast districts, where it has not rained since the middle of February.

The discovery of two tin boxes containing 200 dynamite blasting caps, in fine sand, shipped to the Federal Match Company's plant at Garfield, N.J., leads the authorities to believe that an attempt was made to blow up that plant and kill several workmen.

GENERAL.

Another massacre of Jews is feared at Orum and Kieff.

The Ministry at St. Petersburg are taking vigorous measures to protect the Jews.

An attempt was made on Friday at Warsaw to assassinate the Chief of Police.

Senor Peres Caballoero has been appointed Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Douma will be asked to authorize foreign loan of £7,500,000 for famine-stricken provinces of Russia.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERT.

Representative of German Government Touring Canada.

A Toronto despatch says: Dr. Hucho, representative of the Department of Agriculture of the German Government, was at the Parliament Buildings on Wednesday obtaining general information and statistics from the Department of Agriculture on the farming industry of Ontario. He has travelled throughout the western part of the province,

ITALIANS RIOT AT KINGSTON.

Policemen Were Attacked With Knives and Pistols.

A Kingston despatch says: Twenty Italians are in police quarters, and Vincenzo Deialla, the ring-leader, is in a separate cell with a deep cut over the left eye as the result of a riot which broke out at the Grand Trunk station on Thursday afternoon, in which knives and pistols were used and a police sergeant and detective badly handled.

The trouble began this morning, when the Italians repairing the G. T. R. tracks refused to go to work near Collins Bay, demanding higher wages. They grew demonstrative, and the city police were called, but by the time they reached the depot quietness reigned. Again in the afternoon rioting was resumed, and the men, who were in a very rebellious mood, were ordered away from the station. They refused, and the police attempted to enforce obedience.

In the melee which followed Sergt. Robt. Nesbitt, of the Kingston police force, and Detective McRae were badly stabbed. Nesbitt was slashed down the arm, and deeply cut on the breast and on the leg. The doctors fear his lung is punctured. McRae is in the General Hospital with a bad wound in the groin, with possible injury to the bowel.

Mayor Mowat was at once notified, and a hurry call was sent to the artillery barracks. In a short time 50 mounted and armed regulars arrived at the station, but by this time peace had been restored and the Italians had dispersed to their quarters. Ten arrests were quickly made, and a dozen of the rioters who fled were pursued by a detachment on a handcar. Nine were arrested at Cataraqui.

Shortly before 8 o'clock Dr. Evans brought in another Italian he had captured on the Perth road. He is alleged to be the man who did the stabbing. Constables Naylon and Driscoll being positive in their identification.

A BATTLE FOR LIFE.

Fishermen in Dories Picked Up and Taken to St. John's.

A Halifax, N.S., despatch says: Six members of the crew of the American fishing schooner Paragon, who lost their vessel while fishing in dories on the Grand Banks on June 17, were brought in here by the steamer Sylvia, on Wednesday. Eight men were blown out of sight of their vessel by a severe north-east storm. Three of the dories came together, and the six men decided their only hope for life was to get into one dory. All the food was placed in the strongest dory, and the six men then began a battle for life. For two days and nights they drifted, cold, wet, and half-famished, until within 30 miles of land, they were picked up by the schooner Vera at 5 o'clock in the morning. A few hours later the remaining two men were picked up, and all were taken to St. John's.

VICTIM OF THUNDERBOLT.

Port Dalhousie Fruit Grower Killed and Wife Shocked.

A despatch from Port Dalhousie, Ont., says: During a severe thunderstorm here on Friday afternoon Thomas J. Farmer, a well known fruit grower of this section, was killed. He, with his wife, was picking berries in the field when the storm came up, and they took refuge under a tree. Mrs. Farmer was badly shocked. Her skin, as well as that of Mr. Farmer, was burned almost black. Mr. Farmer had lived here nearly all his life.

A. Roberts, a neighbor, was plowing in the next field and he and his horse were knocked down, but, beyond a bad shaking up, they are all right.

RIGHT TO CUT TIMBER.

Special Rights to be Granted to Owners

mangled in the shrubbery.

There were several miraculous escapes among the occupants of this carriage.

NO CHANCE OF ESCAPE.

The second coach swung to the right, shot over the other, and landed on top of the wreck of the two engines, where it collapsed like a house of cards. Its passengers were all jammed in the centre in an awful mass, and here most of the fatalities occurred.

The third coach dashed into the

companions on the voyage. This was particularly true of Messrs. Burwick and Pion, as they had a conference and decided on all their arrangements together before leaving Toronto. It was thought that if one remained over the other would be likely to do so. The friends were deprived of this small grain of comfort as a second cablegram was received, definitely announcing the deaths of the three gentlemen, who were in all probability travelling in the same compartment.

SIR JAMES HECTOR'S MONUMENT.

Memorial of the Discoverer of the Kicking Horse Pass.

A despatch from Vancouver says: High up in the Rocky Mountains there has just been erected by scientists and railway men of Canada and the United States monuments to the memory of Sir James Hector and his son of New Zealand. The former is a memento of the great services rendered by Sir James Hector as scientist of the Palliser expedition, which discovered the Kicking Horse Pass, through which the Canadian Pacific Railway runs. The Kicking Horse River was named after an incident of this expedition, when Sir James Hector was laid low by a kick from a horse. So badly injured was he that his Indians thought he was dead, and were preparing his grave, when he came round just in time to avert being buried alive. Mount Hector, one of the highest peaks of the Rockies, is named after the veteran explorer. The monument to his achievements is under the shadow of that towering hill.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Attempt to Set Fire to St. Thomas Hotel Stables.

A despatch from St. Thomas says: Peter Vincent, a former Pere Marquette machinist, was arrested on Wednesday night for setting fire to the Duke House stables. He was seen lighting matches and firing hay in a stall. Revenge because of being put out of the hotel, where he registered with a woman not his wife, was the cause of the act. The fire was extinguished without much damage.

CUTTING SMALL TREES.

Serious Charge Against a Lumber Firm in Quebec.

A Montreal despatch says: For some time reports have been reaching the Provincial Government that cutting of immature trees was being practised by at least one large lumber company, and as a result A. Morency, the expert Provincial cutter of Sherbrooke, has been commissioned to make an inspection and report thereon. It is said that as many as 80,000 trees have been cut by one firm. Should this be true and the charge proved, the company would be liable to a fine of \$240,000, at the rate of \$3 a tree.

WIFE REFUSED HIM MONEY.

Double Tragedy Followed at Buffalo Last Night.

A despatch from Buffalo says: Fred Haas, of Cleveland, on Wednesday night shot and instantly killed his wife, Mead Haas, probably fatally wounded Mrs. Ida McElroy, of 139 Oak Street, and then shot himself through the head, dying a few minutes later. Mrs. Haas' refusal to supply her husband with money was the cause of the murder.

SULPHITE IN SAUSAGE.

Analysis of Hamburger Steak, Bologna Sausage, Etc.

A despatch from Kansas City says: A chemical analysis of hamburger steak, bologna sausage, loose sausage, Polish

sausage, frankfurters and wienerwursts, bought in the open market from three leading packing companies, has convinced Dr. B. W. Lindberg, professor of chemistry and toxicology in the Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College, that the samples contain sulphites. In every sample from two houses and in two out of five of the other samples, sulphites were found.

VANHORNE ROBBED.

Summer Residence Rifled of \$1,000 of Goods and Silver.

A St. John, N. B., despatch says: When the summer residence of Sir William C. VanHorne, on Ministers' Island, St. Andrew's, was opened on Tuesday afternoon it was found that burglars had been through the place and had cleaned out the linen and silver closets, carrying off fully \$1,000 worth of goods.

EDUCATING THE DOUKHOBORS.

Delegates Sent by Philadelphia Quakers Report Great Success.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Delegates sent by the Philadelphia Quakers to initiate the work of education among the Doukhobors have returned from visiting the communities, and report most encouraging success. They have ignored Peter Verigen in their negotiations, and found the people quite willing to secure educational facilities. Several schools will be built in various villages by the Quakers, and teachers will be sent.

THE ART OF INTRODUCTION.

There are few people who have not suffered at one time or another by the off-hand manner in which they are introduced to others. This kind of introduction is likely to embarrass some people, just as the careful and gracious introduction is one of the essentials in putting strangers at ease. In introducing people the greatest care should be taken to pronounce both names distinctly. If one name has escaped the introducer's memory it is safest and best to excuse oneself and ask for the forgotten name. The most delicate sensibilities should not be wounded by such a slip of memory, for who is there who has not at some time or another quite forgotten a well-known name? The debatable question as to whether a woman should shake hands with a man who is being presented to her, has been solved by making it only obligatory for the woman to offer her hand to the man when the occasion is informal, and the man is being introduced to one person at a time. When he is meeting a group of people it makes it embarrassing and awkward to shake hands with all.

"I say, Miss Wright," remarked a young man admiringly, "that hat becomes you exceedingly, but I shouldn't care to sit behind it at the theatre!" "Oh, well, you're not obliged to do that," replied the lady briskly, "you may sit beside it!" He bought seats the same day.

Thomas Lee Sing, a Hamilton Chinaman, who prosecuted Chang Sing a few days ago, has asked for police protection. He claims that the Highbinders' Society has put a price of \$400 on his head.

was at the Parliament buildings on Wednesday obtaining general information and statistics from the Department of Agriculture on the farming industry of Ontario. He has travelled throughout the western part of the province, and intends spending a year travelling over the best agricultural territory of Canada. "So far," Dr. Hucho says, "Canada is the best agricultural country I have yet seen, and I have travelled over a considerable portion of the globe." After touring Canada Dr. Hucho will go to the United States. Indirectly he said his reports of Canada to the German Government would affect immigration to this country, in inducing more Germans to settle here. "Fifty years ago it was the United States that attracted Europeans," said the doctor, "but now it is Canada."

REDEMPTION BY PRAYER.

Chinese Criminals Get a Novel Chance of Escape.

A Tien-Tsin despatch says: Yuan Shih Kai, Viceroy of China, delivered an original judgment the other day in the case of five prisoners, who were liable to the death penalty. He gave them a chance of redemption by prayer. It is a period of extreme drought, and the Viceroy ordered the men to pray for rain. If their prayers were not answered in three days they were to be executed. God mercifully sent a small rainfall, and the prisoners were liberated. The success of the experiment induced its repetition, and five other prisoners are now fervently praying for more rain on behalf of the community, but more particularly on behalf of themselves.

FOUR WILL BE HANGED.

Egyptians Sentenced to Death for Killing Capt. Bull.

A Cairo, Egypt, despatch says: The trial of the natives concerned in the attack June 13 on the party of five British officers while the latter were pigeon shooting at the village of Demshawai, near Tantah, resulting in the killing of one of the officers, Captain S. C. Bull, of the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, and the serious maltreatment of the others, has resulted in four natives being sentenced to death, four to penal servitude for life, and five to receive fifty lashes. Thirty-one of the accused were acquitted. The executions and the flogging will occur at Demshawai. All the men sentenced to death will be hanged by turns on gallows in the presence of the villagers.

ANOTHER LOAN ON RAILWAY.

Canadian Capitalists Will Have a Chance to Invest.

A despatch from Toronto says: The Provincial Treasurer, Hon. A. J. Matheson, is advertising for a \$3,000,000 loan with which to complete the Government railway 94 miles north of New Liskear and to recoup the amount of money drawn from the treasury since the expending of the \$6,000,000 English loan. This latter amount was exhausted last July and since that time the money expended on the railroad has been supplied by the provincial chest. As the previous loan cleared off all outstanding liabilities the new one will be applied, after the overdraft on the treasury is paid off, to the completion of the road. It will be offered for public subscription, at the rate of 3½ per cent. interest, payable half-yearly.

FIND NEAR WENDIGO LAKE.

The Surface Ores Assays Twenty-three Per Cent.

A despatch from Cobalt says: Another splendid find comes to light from the Wendigo Lake district. The find was made by three young men a few days ago. The assay shows 23 per cent. silver, and this is considered an excellent showing for a surface assay. The district promises good returns.

were knocked down, but, beyond a bad shaking up, they are all right.

RIGHT TO CUT TIMBER.

Special Rights to be Granted to Owners of Sawmills.

A despatch from Ottawa says: An order-in-Council has been passed authorizing the Minister of the Interior in his discretion to grant authority to the first applying sawmill owner to cut over not more than a square mile of timber land on payment of Crown dues and a fee of \$100 per mile for each permit. Permits will be good for one year and renewal once. A mill must be in actual operation within three months of the date of the permit.

FREE GOLD DISCOVERY.

Rich Samples Taken Out in the Temiskaming District.

A despatch from Temiskaming, Que., says: A wonderful discovery of free gold has been made about 70 miles north of Ville Marie at the narrows on Opasatica Lake, two miles south of the height of land. The finders, A. Renault and A. Ollier, are now en route to Quebec to perfect their discovery. One sample is about 20 pounds in weight, and is covered with free gold.

BANK ROBBERY CHARGED.

Arrest of G. H. Sanderson, the Former Accountant.

A despatch from Medicine Hat, Alta., says: Geo. H. Sanderson, former accountant in the Union Bank here, was arrested on Sunday at Rosenfeld, where he has been engaged in the grain business for some months. He is charged with misappropriating \$1,200 of the bank's funds last September while acting as teller. He has been committed for trial. Nothing has yet been learned of the whereabouts of Crompton, another defaulting clerk of the same bank, who disappeared a few weeks ago.

THREW STONE AT TRAIN.

Hit Passenger and Gets Three and Half Years in Kingston.

A despatch from Port Arthur, Ont., says: Louis C. Rioux, arrested for throwing a stone at a Canadian Pacific train near White River a few days ago, was on Thursday morning sentenced to three and half years' imprisonment in Kingston Penitentiary. The stone which Rioux threw struck a passenger on the head, necessitating his removal to Port Arthur Hospital.

WINNIPEG BY-LAWS.

Sunday Cars and a Civic Electric Power Plant.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: All four by-laws voted upon on Thursday passed with good majorities. This insures a Sunday car service and the establishment of a civic electrical power plant at a cost of \$3,500,000 and the inauguration of a Board of Control. The expenditure of \$200,000 for school extension also received very hearty endorsement.

SPEEDING TO BE STOPPED.

Special Constables Appointed to Enforce Automobile Law.

A despatch from Toronto says: Five constables have been appointed by the Provincial Government for the special purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Act to regulate the speed and operation of motor vehicles on the public highways. They will be engaged in this work during the three months beginning July 1. The names of the new officers are John Stanley, Toronto; Edward T. Van Hierope, Ottawa; Robert Mackay, Fallowfield; William Kavanagh, Queensville, and Eleazer Frigby, Aurora.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, July 3.—Flour—Ontario wheat patents are quoted at \$3.20 in buyers' sacks, outside, for export. Manitoba first patents, \$4.40 to \$4.60; second patents, \$4.10 and strong bakers', \$4. Toronto.

Bran—The market is steady, at \$15.50 to \$16 in bulk outside. Shorts are quoted at \$18.50 to \$19 outside.

Wheat—No. 2 white quoted outside as 82c; mixed and red about the same. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, sold at 87½c lake ports. No. 2 Northern quoted at 85 to 85½c lake ports.

Corn—No. 2 American yellow is quoted at 59½c to arrive, Toronto.

Oats—No. 2 white nominal at 41 to 41½c to arrive, Toronto, and at 38½c outside.

Peas—Scarce, and prices purely nominal around 82c outside.

Rye—No. 2 quoted at 60c outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Hand-picked selling at \$1.75 to \$1.80, and primes at \$1.50 to \$1.60.

Honey—Strained honey quoted at 8½ to 9c per lb, and combs at \$1.50 to \$2 per dozen.

Hops—14c to 17c per lb.

Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at \$9.50 to \$10 on track, Toronto; No. 2 at \$7 to \$8.

Straw—\$6 per ton.

Potatoes—Ontario stock in small lots from store, \$1 to \$1.10 per bag; East Delawares, \$1.25.

Poultry—Turkeys, fresh killed, 12 to 14c; chickens, 12 to 13c; nens, 9 to 12c; Spring chickens, 17 to 18c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound rolls are quoted at 16 to 18c; large rolls, 15 to 17c, and inferior at 14 to 15c; tubs, 14 to 16c. Creamery prints—sell at 20 to 21c, and solids at 19 to 20c.

Eggs—18c per dozen.

Cheese—New are quoted at 12 to 12½c, the latter for twins.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Cured meats in good demand, with prices generally firm. They are quoted as follows:—Bacon, long clear, 12 to 12½c per lb, in case lots; mess pork, \$21 to \$21.50; short cut, \$23.

Hams—Light to medium, 14½ to 15c; do heavy, 14c; rolls, 12 to 12½c; shoulders, 11½c; backs, 17 to 18c; breakfast bacon, 15 to 16c.

Lard—Tierces, 11½c; tubs, 11½c; pails 12c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 3.—Grain—There is no improvement in the demand for Manitoba wheat from over the cable, and business continues quiet. The market for oats was again dull. There is little or no change in the syndicate, holders being fairly firm in their views, and demanding full quotations for the most part; these are still 42½c store for No. 4 oats, 43c for No. 3, and 43½c for No. 2. Flour—A fairly active business continues to be done in Spring wheat grades of flour, and the undertone to the market remains firm; Manitoba Spring wheat, \$4.60 to \$4.70; strong bakers', \$4.10 to \$4.20; winter wheat patents, \$4.30 to \$4.40; straight rollers, \$3.90 to \$4.10; do, in bags, \$1.85 to \$1.90; extras, \$1.40 to \$1.50. Feed—There is fair enquiry for bran for export account, which might result in some further business; in shorts and mouille a fairly active trade is passing; Manitoba, in bags, 18; shorts, \$20 to \$21 per ton; Ontario bran, in bags, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$20.50 to \$21; milled mouille, \$21 to \$25 per ton, and straight grain, \$28 to \$29. Provisions—Barrels heavy Canada short cut pork \$22. Light

LONDON WORSE THAN CHICAGO

The Slaughtering Plants are in a Bad Condition.

A despatch from London says: Jacob Meyers, editor of the Butchers' Advocate, of New York, after a fortnight's investigation here, declared that the majority of English slaughtering plants are in a worse condition than those in New York and Chicago.

"In the United States," he said on Wednesday, "the assembling of cattle, hogs and sheep and their conversion into beef, pork and mutton take place in broad daylight, and anybody may see the whole show. In England the private slaughter-house and petty packing places are hidden away in remote streets and lanes, where the inspectors seldom or never go. The cheapest meats, coming from nobody knows where, are bought in the open market to be ground up and preserved in tin, earthenware and glass, and then sent by the tens of thousands of packages to the small shops throughout the country.

"This part of the industry is of an utterly wildcat character, with no supervision, no real knowledge of the science of meat preservation, and no sanitation except such as individuals may chance to think worth while.

"I am compelled to believe that most of the outcry in England is made with tainted commercial motives. If so, the instigators are incredibly foolish, for the meat-packing business, irrespective of nationality, will be involved in common disaster.

"We feel that no impartial man, accustomed to weighing matters carefully, could confirm the sweeping denunciations which have caused so much mischief. The English trade will get the full force of the boomerang before long, and then the people on this side will have some conception of the loss and suffering needlessly caused America."

GUARDS DEFIAINT.

Favored Regiment of the Czar in Disgrace—Commander Censured.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: The commander of the ultra-loyal Preobrazhensky Regiment, Gen. Alasnite, to which belong the men who recently held a meeting in the guard camp at Krasnoy Selo and drew up resolutions, addressed to their commander, upholding all the actions of Parliament and declaring that they want no more police duty entailing the slaying of brother or father, has been severely reprimanded by the Emperor.

This is the most honored regiment in the Russian service and the reprimand is the clearest comment possible on the serious spread of the revolutionary propaganda in the army.

The Preobrazhensky is the oldest regiment of the Guards and has first choice each year in the selection of recruits throughout the whole Empire. The Emperor is titular Colonel of the regiment and almost invariably wears its uniform on State occasions. The demands of the men, which were published in full to-day, show clearly by their adoption of the motto, "One for All, All for One," that the movement was engineered by revolutionists. The demands of the first battalion were adopted at a meeting held in the barracks yard in open defiance of their officers.

Instead of this entailing punishment, their demands received the respectful consideration of the commander of the division, Gen. Ozeroff, who, arriving the next day, promised to satisfy some of them and refer the others to his superiors.

FOR PURE FOOD.

Bill Is Agreed on by Senate and House of Representatives.

A Washington despatch says: The Pure Food Bill was agreed upon by the conferees for the Senate and House on Wednesday, and was reported to the Senate just before adjournment.

The bill, as agreed upon, makes it a misdemeanor to manufacture, sell, or

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

PENSIONS CUT OFF.

Mr. Fielding introduced his bill to repeal the act respecting annuities to certain Privy Councillors. The measure is brief and to the point, its one clause simply setting forth that the act of last session is repealed from July 1st, 1906. In reply to a question for an explanation, Mr. Fielding recalled the fact that near the end of last session a series of financial measures were presented to the House, including resolutions increasing the salary of Judges, increasing the indemnity to members and Senators, and increasing the salary of the Prime Minister, providing a salary for the leader of the Opposition, and last, but not least, in one sense, providing for an allowance of pensions for Cabinet Ministers under a certain condition. For all these measures, he thought, reasons more or less forcible could be given. Nevertheless, it must be confessed that the whole of these financial matters, coming forward at that stage of the session, had not been received with any wild enthusiasm by the general public. Perhaps more than a fair share of criticism had been centered on the measure which was now proposed to repeal. At all events, whatever might be said of the policy at the time the measures were passed, this particular measure had been the subject of very special criticism, and the Government had come to the conclusion to present to the House a bill repealing what was regarded as an obnoxious measure.

Mr. Foster inquired whether the Government had taken into consideration the matter of vested rights, which might have been created under the bill. Certain action might have been taken by the beneficiaries of the act which involved others. Had any provision been made to meet such cases.

Mr. Fielding replied that, having regard to the circumstances under which the matter was brought forward, he thought it could not be argued successfully that any vested rights had been created. Although some persons might have regarded the legislation of last year as settling the policy of the country, there was no bargain or contract constituting an arrangement between the beneficiaries and the Government.

ELECTIVE COUNCIL FOR YUKON.

Mr. Borden called attention to resolutions adopted by a mass meeting of miners at Dawson in favor of an Elective Council for the territory, and also asking for the cancellation of the Boyle concession. He desired to know what had been done with regard to the other concessions.

Dr. Thomson said he could only emphasize once more the desire of the people of the Yukon to elect their own Council. With reference to the Boyle concession it took in the hillsides, ground which the miners naturally were anxious to work, and the Ministers should heed the request of the people.

Mr. Oliver said the notice of cancellation of the different leases was not because of any allegation of fraud in securing them or in carrying them on. The Government held that the mere placing of machinery on the ground and the expenditure of \$5,000 a year did not fulfill the conditions. There must be efficient working of the claim.

Proceedings had or would be taken in the courts, and the rights of the concessionaires would turn upon the court's decision. The Government was willing to recognize that for any bona-fide expenditures compensation should be allowed to a reasonable degree to the concessionaires if they decided to throw up their locations.

With reference to the Boyle concession, he did not feel like interfering with it, by reason of the large expenditure of the Detroit

people who had become interested in the enterprise. These people had spent \$300,000 in a dredge, and the Government desired to see the result of their work.

TWO PICTURES.

Scene I.

A group of people sitting under some apple trees. The ground covered with apples. A little boy begins to pick them up and eat them. The father noticing this, cries out, "Stop eating those green apples, Ralph."

The child pays no attention to the command.

"Stop eating those green apples, I say. They will make you sick. They are green and not fit to eat."

"But, papa, they are good."

"No, they are not, and you must not eat them. Now you mind me, or I will have to punish you."

After a time, observing that the child still continues to eat the apple, the father calls out, "If you will persist in eating those apples, Ralph, pick out those that are the ripest. Here, bring those to me and let me see them."

The child not obeying, the father rises and goes to him, takes an apple out of his hand and throws it away; picks up another and hands it to the child, saying, "This is a better one."

Then, taking out his knife, he peels several apples and gives them to the boy, who accepts and eats them without a word of comment from either.

A few minutes later the father observes the boy trying to climb a tree, and calls out:

"Stop climbing that tree; you'll tear your clothes. You are always in some mischief."

The child persists in trying to swarm up the trunk of the tree, which is too large for him to compass. After watching his futile efforts for a time and telling him to desist the father at last says:

"Well, if you are going to climb that tree anyway, why don't you take that box to stand on. Here you bring the box and I'll give you a boost. There, now, you are up in the tree. See if you can't sit still on those lower branches."

The father returns to his conversation. The boy, instead of sitting still, climbs everywhere at the risk of limbs and clothes, and in spite of warnings and scoldings he continues to climb until he wants to get down when the father comes to his aid and sets him on the ground rather roughly, saying to his friends, as he does so, "I never saw such a persistent little rascal. He always manages some way to get what he wants."

Old overhears the remark and smirks. It is not hard to foresee the result of such training, a persistently disobedient son made so by the father's unwise, and finally, perhaps, bringing disgrace to himself and sorrow to the father.

Scene II.

As before an orchard and the ground strewn with apples. A child who begins to pick up the apples and bite them. Noting this, the father says:

"Please bring me some of those apples. I want to see if they are ripe enough to eat."

The child obeys. The father examines the fruit, saying, "These are all too green to eat. I will see if I can find you a good one. Here, this is fairly good. I will peel it for you."

After peeling a couple of apples for the child, the father says, "That will do now. You must eat no more to-day. To-morrow we will see if we can find some more good ones."

The child, seeing that the father is not exercising an arbitrary power of dictation, but is seeking the child's best interests, yields readily to the command and seeks other pleasures. He soon begins to climb a big apple tree. The father, who is ever watchful, observes this and says, "Look at your coat, John; see how you have soiled it. It will never do to make extra labor for mamma in this way."

"But, papa, I want to get up in the tree. I won't tear my clothes."

"If I will help you up in the tree will you sit quietly on these lower branches,

mouille a fairly active trade is passing: Manitoba, in bags, 18; shorts, \$20 to \$21 per ton; Ontario bran, in bags, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$20.50 to \$21; milled mouille, \$21 to \$25 per ton, and straight grain, \$28 to \$29. Provisions—Barrels heavy Canada short cut pork, \$23; light short cut, \$21.50; barrels clear fat backs, \$22.50; compound lard, 7½ to 8c; Canada pure lard, 11½ to 12c; kettle rendered, 12½ to 13c; hams, 13½ to 15c; breakfast bacon, 17 to 18c; Windsor bacon, 16 to 16½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, \$10.50 to \$10.75; alive \$7.75 to \$8 per 100 lbs. Eggs—Straight receipts, 16 to 16½c; straight candled, 17 to 17½c. Butter—Choicest salted creamery, 20½ to 21½c; unsettled, 22½ to 22½c. Cheese—Ontarios, 11½ to 11½c; Quebecs, 11½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, July 3.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 87½ to 88½c; No. 2 Northern, 84½ to 87½c; September, 83½c asked. Rye—No. 1, 65 to 65½c. Barley—No. 2, 56c; sample, 54c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 51½ to 52½c; September, 52½c bid. Minneapolis, July 3.—Wheat—July 83% to 83½c; September, 83½c; December, 83½c; No. 1 hard, 86½c; No. 1 Northern, 85½c; No. 2 Northern, 83½c. Flour—First patents, \$4.35 to \$4.45; second do., \$4.25 to \$4.30; first clears, \$3.50 to \$3.60; second do., \$2.45 to \$2.55. Bran in bulk, \$15.25 to \$15.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, July 3.—The offerings of strictly stall-fed exporters' were limited, and the bulk of the receipts in this line henceforth will consist of grass cattle owing to the exhaustion of supplies of the better classes in the country. The quotations to-day ranged from \$4.85 to \$5.25 per cwt.

The call for butchers' cattle was well maintained. Good cattle of this class sold at \$4.40 to \$4.60. Choice stall-fed animals were worth \$4.80 to \$5 per cwt. Good butchers' cows brought \$3.75 to \$4; medium, \$2.50 to \$3.40; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.25 per cwt.

The situation was steady in short-keeps, feeders and stockers. Choice short-keeps, \$4.75 to \$5; feeders, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.70; stockers, 400 to 800 lbs., \$3 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Sheep were weak, and indications pointed to a decline. Lambs were steady. Export ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.40; export bucks, \$3.50 to \$4; culs, \$3.50 to \$3.75; grain-fed ewe lambs, \$6 to \$6.50; bucks, \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt; Spring lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.50 each. Calves were quoted at 3 to 6c per lb.

Hogs are firm. The supply in the country does not seem to be abnormally large. Quotations were \$7.50 for selects, \$7.25 for lights and fats.

COBALT STOCKS.

Mr. H. C. Barber, of 45 Adelaide Street east, Toronto, and Cobalt, New Ontario, furnishes the following quotations for Cobalt Stocks:

	Asked	Bid.
Abitibi & Cobalt ....	.29	.25
Buffalo	1.00	.00
Coleman ....	.55	.00
Eureka ....	.21	.00
Foster	1.51	1.37
Hudson Bay Extended ..	.285	.00
Kerr Lake	72.50	.00
Merchants ....	.60	.00
Montreal ....	.40	.00
Nipissing	5.70	5.50
Red Rock ....	.60	.00
Rothschild ....	.32	.00
Silver Bar ....	.50	.47
Silver Five ....	.20	.17
Silver Leaf ....	.15	.14
T. & Hudson Bay ....	.65	.00
Temis. Telephone ....	.2	.00
Toronto ....	.25	.00
University	15.50	14.00

Clement Wilkinson, the Hamilton tailor who ran into the street firing a revolver and wounding pedestrians, has been pronounced insane.

A letter to Premier Whitney from Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to the effect that the Dominion Government has no intention of selling the military training grounds at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

A Washington despatch says: The Pure Food Bill was agreed upon by the conferees for the Senate and House on Wednesday, and was reported to the Senate just before adjournment.

The bill, as agreed upon, makes it a misdemeanor to manufacture, sell, or offer for sale any article of food, drugs, medicines, or liquors which is adulterated or misbranded or which contains any poisonous or deleterious substance. It prescribes for each offence a fine not to exceed \$500, one year's imprisonment, or both, and for each subsequent offence a fine of not less than \$1,000 or one year's imprisonment.

Section two prohibits the introduction into any State or any foreign country or the shipment to any foreign country of any article adulterated or misbranded, under penalty not exceeding a fine of \$200 for the first offence and \$300 or one year's imprisonment, or both, for each subsequent offence.

Concerning shipments to a foreign country it is provided that no article shall be deemed misbranded or adulterated when no substance is used in conflict of the laws of the foreign country for which it is intended.

ONE DEAD FROM SHOCK.

Result of Explosion Near Amherstburg—Caused by a Bullet.

A Windsor, Ont., despatch says: As a result of the explosion of dynamite and nitro-glycerine at Fox Island, near Amherstburg, on Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Mary Moore is dead, while a number of other persons are suffering from the shock of the explosion, which was felt for a distance of nine miles or more.

The cause of the explosion is believed to have been due to a bullet fired by someone in a small boat on the river striking the magazine on the island.

MAIDS PART WITH TRESSES.

The Annual Hair Fair Held at Limoges, France.

A Paris despatch says: The market place at Limoges was filled on Tuesday with girls bargaining for the sale of their hair. It was the periodical hair fair, where dealers find the best tresses in the world. The girls stood demurely while dealers from Paris, Berlin, London, Moscow and elsewhere critically examined their hair, and a price being agreed upon, they accompanied the buyers to appointed places to have their tresses cut off. The prices varied from 43 to 53 francs a pound. One family unitedly parted with 86 pounds of hair, realizing for it over 4,500 francs (\$900).

KING'S BIRTHDAY HONORS.

Æmilius Irving, K. C., of Toronto, Receives a Title.

A London despatch says: Among the long list of King's birthday honors are Hon. Mr. Turgeon of Quebec and William Lyon Mackenzie King of Ottawa, to be commanders of St. Michael and St. George; Hon. R. L. Weatherbie, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, and Æmilus Irving, K.C., Toronto, to be Knights; Sir Charles Parsons, on the commanding staff of the regular forces of Canada, to be an ordinary member of the military division of the third-class of the Companions of the Order of the Bath; George L. B. F. Fraser (Chief Clerk of the Department of Justice), L. K. Jones (Secretary of the Department of Railways), Juchereau de Saint Denis Lemire (Sergeant-at-Arms in the Senate), Joseph Pope (Under Secretary of State), and E. Sutherland (Assistant Auditor-General), are all appointed to the Imperial Service Order.

Sir Robert Linton Weatherbie, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia since 1905, was born at Bedeque, Prince Edward Island, April 7, 1833. He was educated at Prince of Wales College and Acadia College, Wolfville. He edited The Academic Recorder, and was admitted to the Bar in 1863. He became Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in 1878.

people who had become interested in the enterprise. These people had spent \$30,000 in a dredge, and the Government desired to see the result of their work.

EARTHQUAKES IN WALES.

Chimneys and Houses Were Thrown to the Ground.

A despatch from Cardiff, Wales, says: Violent earth shocks were experienced throughout South Wales at 9.45 on Wednesday morning. Houses rocked and many of the cheaper ones were damaged. Hundreds of chimneys fell, pictures were shaken from walls, occupants of dwellings were thrown to the ground, and people fled from their houses, shrieking in panic, with visions of the San Francisco disaster before them. Though there were many narrow escapes from falling chimneys and cottages there were no casualties so far as known. Shocks were also felt at Bristol, Ilfracombe and elsewhere. They were accompanied by loud rumblings.

BRITISH SHOE TRADE SAFE.

Expert Who Toured United States Says Invasion Need Not be Feared.

A London despatch says: Mr. Swanson, a shoe trade expert, who made a tour of the United States on behalf of the Northampton shoe industry, reports that English shoemakers need not be frightened by an invasion of American shoes. The American makers have no direct advantage over their English competitors, while they were seriously handicapped by the fact that the cost of production in America was 5 per cent. more than in England. Nevertheless, Mr. Swanson says, he found the Americans far superior in push, sharpness, and organization, while the operatives have a whole-hearted belief in the superiority of their workmanship and system.

RECEIVED 2,000 VOLTS.

Engineer in Supreme Court Building Had a Narrow Escape.

A despatch from Ottawa says: William Hill, engineer of the Supreme Court Building, Bank Street, had a remarkably narrow escape from death by electrocution on Wednesday. He received a shock of over 2,000 volts. Lightning struck one of the transformers in the Supreme Court engineering room. A fire resulted and the engineering staff had a busy few minutes in putting out the flames. On the fire being subdued, Mr. Hill went over to the switchboard to cut off the electric current and received the shock. He fell unconscious, but recovered in a short time. The arm was badly burned.

MAY BE CRIPPLED FOR LIFE.

Essex Farmer Committed for Brutal Assault on Wife.

A despatch from Windsor, Ont., says: Magistrate Bartlet on Thursday committed Zéphér Baillargeau, a farmer living at Puce, near this city, for trial for a brutal assault committed upon his wife several days ago, and from the effects of which she may be crippled for life. She is still confined to bed, and Crown Attorney Rodd found it necessary to go to her bedside to secure the evidence against Baillargeau.

BRANTFORD MAN KILLED.

John Wonch Struck by a Train at Harrisburg.

A Brantford despatch says: John Wonch of Brantford, aged 62, was struck by a Grand Trunk train at Harrisburg on Wednesday night, thrown over the embankment and killed. He was walking along the tracks and did not hear the whistle, which was sounded as a warning to him.

see how you have soiled it. It will never do to make extra labor for mamm in this way."

"But, papa, I want to get up in the tree. I won't tear my clothes." "If I will help you up in the tree will you sit quietly on these lower branches? I can't let you climb to-day. Another day when you have on your old clothes you shall climb, for I want you to learn to be a good climber. Are you willing to sit up there?"

"Yes, papa."

The father helps him to his seat and returns to his friends.

Presently the boy calls out: "Can't I climb up just to those branch es there? I won't tear my clothes."

The father looks up presently, saying, "A bargain's a bargain, isn't it? I kept my part of this agreement. I you can't keep yours I will come and help you down. Business men always keep a contract."

The boy laughs and sits still for a while. Then he calls out, "I'm ready to come down, papa."

The father gives his assistance and the boy thanks him, saying as he runs away, "I'll make a good business man won't I?"

"He's such a dear little chap," says the father, as he rejoins his friends. "Full of mischief and life, but he knows I am his friend, and that I forbid him nothing except I think it is for his good. We have many jolly larks together, he and I, and he says we'll be partners in business some day and I think we will."

A MURDERER'S RELICS.

Brisk Bidding for Diamond Rings and Other Effects.

A San Francisco despatch says: The diamond rings and other personal effects of Milton Andrews, slayer of Bessie Boulton, at Mount Cutler, in Colorado, and who, with Nulda Olivia, lured Wm. Ellis from Australia to Berkeley, where they attempted to take his life, were sold in Oakland on Tuesday at public auction by the public administrator. The valuables were those left by Andrews and the Olivia woman last winter when he killed his companion and himself to escape the clutches of the police. The bidding for the gems was brisk, and from these relics of a life of crime the estate of the noted criminal has reaped upwards of \$1,000. The money belonging to the estate is to go to the widow of Andrews, who lives in the East.

HIDING IN A VAT.

Much-Wanted Anarchist Captured in Spanish Province.

A despatch from Madrid says: An Anarchist, who is believed to be Parros Avino, wanted in connection with the attempt to kill King Alfonso and President Loubet in Paris, was arrested on Wednesday at Ubeda, Province of Jaen. He was hiding in a vat in the garden of a well known Carlist. The man has been going about disguised as a pilgrim, selling images of saints.

MORE POVERTY AHEAD.

Ranks of Destitute Will Be Swelled Next Winter.

A Toronto despatch says: The officials at the immigration office at the Union Station are becoming anxious about the new system adopted by farmers to hire help. Formerly agreement would be made for six months or a year, but owing to the immigrants asking as high as \$30 a month, because they know that help is so badly needed, the farmers are now offering \$1 a day for terms of three or four months. This will mean, as the officials claim, a heavy influx into the city at the approach of winter, and a large increase in the ranks of the destitute.

Creditors of the Atlas Loan will receive a little over forty cents on the dollar. There will be absolutely nothing for the shareholders.

Is Your Hair Sick?

That's too bad! We had noticed it was looking pretty thin and rough of late, but naturally did not like to speak of it. By the way, Ayer's Hair Vigor is a regular hair grower, a perfect hair tonic. The hair stops coming out, grows faster, keeps soft and smooth. Ayer's Hair Vigor cures sick hair, makes it strong and healthy.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of

Ayers SARSAPARILLA.
TINCTURE.
CHERRY PECTORAL.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD,
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5¢ per line for each insertion. If in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10¢ per line each insertion.

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Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

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by visitors to London, to whom advice
will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1905, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald...	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$2.25

WANTED—A reliable agent for Napanee and surrounding country. Good weekly, exclusive territory. Sample case, account form. Our terms are the best in the business. We need a man of good character and ability during fall and winter months over 600 acres. The choicest and most extensive list of stock in Canada, including fruit and ornamental stock, small fruits, and seed potatoes. Fast selling specialties offered for the first time. Write for terms now to

THE PELHAM NURSERY CO.,

Toronto Ont.

SEASON OF 1906.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE

WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY

St. Thomas Times (Con)

If our old boys put forth the same energy when formerly in the city as residents as they have done in other places since they left us so many need not have gone away.

Kingston Whig.

The repeal of the ex-ministers' pensions is a concession to public opinion. By the way the same public opinion has been expressed with regard to the members' indemnities without effect.

Hamilton Times.

Better than the (Sunday) bill should be defeated at once than that it should be passed as the triumph of the views of some in religious legislation that would outrage the consciences of many.

Brantford Expositor

The United States folks are beginning to wake up to the fact that they have to consider not only the immigration, but emigration, not only the keeping out of undesirable people, but the keeping in of desirable people. In the western States in particular, the drain to the Canadian Northwest is being severely felt.

Uxbridge Journal.

It does seem as if we ought to allow any man who will take the trouble of retailing postage stamps for nothing to do. It is a good idea to have certain fixed places where they will be always on sale, and to pay these places by commission or in some other way for their trouble. But why should it be made a crime for other willing volunteers to oblige the public.

Hamilton Spectator.

If the Parliament desires to do justice to the people it will not listen to the Shearer proposals. To make the law to suit Shearer would be to oppress those who do not hold with him concerning Sunday observance. To ignore his proposals would do him and those who think with him no injury, for they would still have a perfect right to observe Sunday precisely as they pleased.

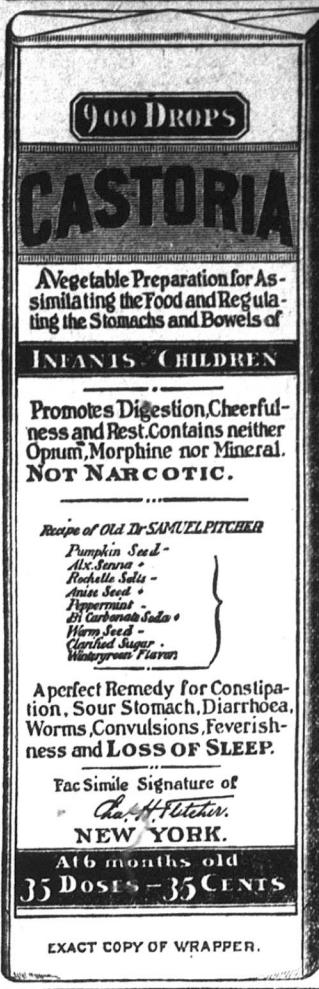
American and Canadian Coal Oil and Gasoline. MADOLE & WILSON.

THE SAVAGE MORO.

His Terrible Religious Frenzy Which Riots in Murder.

The Moro is a savage, a primal man, a Malay, which is a branch of one of the oldest stocks of which we know. He is subject when not under the influence of a self contained ruler to strange, murderous fits of insanity. When a Moro, without effort on his part, becomes seized with a desire to murder he is said to have "run amuck," and at such times he will rush wildly, slashing and killing every one he chances to meet, even his own people. When, however, he purposely works himself into a religious frenzy it is with the desire to kill Christians and by the faith of the prophet ascended forthwith into paradise. The Moro in this state of passion is said to be "juramentado." He has then taken a religious oath, perhaps administered by some sacred "hadjji" who had duly made his pilgrimage to Mecca. He has bound himself up so that he suffers excruciating agonies and through physical suffering is reduced to a nervous frenzy. Having once taken the oath, the Moro "juramentado" is doomed to slay until at last he himself is slain.

The Moro is a Mohammedan but he



CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

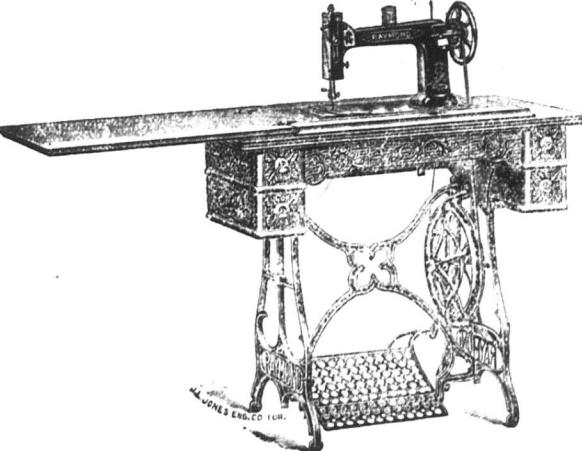
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Always Bought

Bears the
Signature
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Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use
For Over
Thirty Years
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TAKING THE LEAD



THE NEW RAYMOND
JOHN DALTON, Agent.

Napanee, and Deseronto.

A Typical Hungarian Village.

Imagine a very broad unpaved road, like a dusty, plowed field, and wild gardens trailing around and over white

is wise to put away suavity for the time being to the extent at least of an occasional mild protestation.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE

Str. REINDEER

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS :

LEAVE Priory's Cove at 5:30 a.m. for Napance and all way places. Leave Picton at 8 a.m., Deseronto at 9:30, arriving in Napance at 10:30, connecting with G.T.R. noon trains going East and West.

RETURNING will leave Napance at 1:30 p.m., connecting at Deseronto with Steamer "Varuna" for Belleville and Trenton. Leave Deseronto at 2:30 p.m., Picton at 4:30 p.m. for down the bay.

This boat can be charted red for excursions on very reasonable terms.

For further information apply to —

JAMES COLLIER, Captain.

Lake Ontario & Bay of Quinte
Steamboat Co., Limited.

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Strs. North King and Caspian

Leave Deseronto daily except Monday at 4:30 a.m. for Picton, intermediate Bay of Quinte Port Hope, Kingston and 1000 Islands. Returning leave at 9:35 p.m. for Rochester N. Y.

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\$37.00 pays board, room and tuition, electric light, use of gymnasium and baths, all but books laundry, etc., for 10 weeks longer time at same rate. Special reduction to minors or to two or more entering at same time from same place. A specialist in book-keeping, who is also an expert typist, and a specialist in shorthand in constant attendance. The teachers in the literary department also assist in the work. The high character of the College is a guarantee of thoroughness. New Commercial Hall one of the finest in Ontario.

Catalogue with specimen of penmanship
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A LOCAL SALESMAN FOR
NAPANEE.

To sell High Class Nursery stock in Fruits and Ornamentals. Largest List of NEW SPECIALTIES ever offered.

START NOW AT THE BEST SELLING SEASON. Big inducements. Liberal Pay, Handsome Free Chances. Territory Reserved.

Write for Terms and Catalogue and send 25¢ for our ALUMINUM POCKET MICROSCOPE (magnifies 4 times) and \$50 for our HANLEY SAW just the thing for trimming trees (cuts iron as well as wood).

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Foothill Nurseries,
Over 600 acres,

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handwritten sketches and drawings are preferred. No charge for examining patents.

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slay until at last he himself is slain.

The Moro is a Mohammedan, but he has perverted the Mohammedan belief until at times it is a weird, grotesque and terrible religion. In the heart of the Moro there is no fear of death. It is to him but an incident of life, and his belief, as he has fashioned it, is that he who dies in battle is cleansed from sin and goes straight to the bosom of the hours in paradise. The Moro's idea of government is force. He has never known anything else. If you are kind to him he thinks you fear him. His world is ruled by fear, not love. — Hamilton Wright in Leslie's Weekly.

A MODERN ARCADIA.

Nowhere Are Life and Property So Safe as in Labrador.

A traveler who recently visited the coast of Labrador says that nowhere on earth are life and property held so sacred as in that little known and barren land. A thousand miles of lonely seaboard, along which is scattered a population of some 10,000 people, about one-third of whom are white, would seem to give every opportunity for crime, yet there is no police officer of any kind, no court and no jail. Nor are they needed. The only criminal charge within fifty years was one against an Eskimo, who shot a rival in the shoulder.

In addition to the resident population the coast is visited every summer by about 10,000 Newfoundland fishermen, and, while Newfoundland itself is not by any means free from criminals, none appear to come among the fishers or else the example of the natives of Labrador causes them to refrain from any wrongdoing while there. Years ago a circuit court visited the coast every summer, but as it found nothing to do it was abolished. Now should any serious charge be made against a man a magistrate would be sent from Newfoundland to investigate it.

Satisfying Honor in India.

They had a peculiar way of going into bankruptcy among the Marawaris in India, now unhappily giving way to the less picturesque method of the white man. When a man could not pay his bills he would summon his creditors. They were ushered into a room in which the thakur, or household god, was enshrined, but covered up with a cloth and with the face turned to the wall in order that it might not witness the scene that was to follow. The insolvent would then, in garb of mourning, lie on the floor, presenting his back to his creditors, who, on a given signal, would fall on him with shoes and slippers and belabor him till their wrath was exhausted. The beating finished, honor was declared to be satisfied all around.

Condemned to Slavery.

Two hundred years ago, when men and women were condemned to death for trivial offenses, it was the custom in Scotland to commute the death sentence into perpetual servitude to specified masters. In other words, the condemned person became a slave. It was further ordained that he should wear a metal collar round his neck recording his sentence and punishment. The Society of Scottish Antiquaries owns one of these collars, fished out of the Forth above Alloa. It is brass, with this inscription: "Alexander Stewart, found guilty of death for theft at Perth, 5th December, 1701, and gifted by the Justiciars as a perpetual servant to Sir John Arkeson of Alyr."

Hammocks a fine assortment.

MADOLE & WILSON.

like a dusty, plowed field, and wild gardens trailing around and over white thatched cottages. Each cottage is one storied, with old world eaves and a veranda which runs along the whole front. The thatched roof seems to lean with all its strength upon a toy shaped colonnade, while the creepers afford a contrast to the whitewashed walls. If you walk down the road at dusk you will find at each door one of the household vigorously brushing clouds of dust away from the footpath, while long files of clean, curly pigs are trotting swiftly homeward and leau morgues "bay the whispering wind" unceasingly. The men wear linen shirts and kilts. On workdays the costume has the appearance of a long, dingy night-dress tied with a leather girdle. On heydays the kilt is white and stiff, with accordion plaiting, while the shirt is of dainty embroidery and sets off an elaborate worsted waistcoat. The girl's full dress is still more picturesque, owing to the harmonious blending of the brightest prints—all shades and depths of blue and red and pink; no other colors—and to the graceful fall of the short petticoats, which do not reach the ankle, and are inflated by a slight suspicion of crinoline.—Saturday Review.

Cause of Warm and Cold Periods.

Experiments of the Swedish physicist Arrhenius, supplementing the investigations of Professor Langley, indicate that in order to explain the origin of the warm climate which prevailed over the earth in the tertiary age, when even the polar regions seem to have abounded with life, and of the intense cold that caused the glacial periods, when half the northern hemisphere was buried under ice, it is only necessary to look to slight changes in the composition of the atmosphere. The active agent in these changes is thought to have been carbon dioxide. It has been shown that this gas possesses a great power to retain solar heat that its addition to the extent of only one-tenth of 1 per cent of the present atmosphere would suffice to produce a tertiary climate and that taking away only one-fiftieth of 1 per cent from the present atmosphere would bring on glaciation. It has been conjectured that the fall of meteors was the source of the extra supply of carbon dioxide in former geological periods.

WOMEN HOTEL CLERKS.

How Those in Europe Impressed a Woman Traveler.

In most European hotels in the smaller places the visitor is met at the desk by a woman instead of by the perfumery clerk so familiar to Americans at home. I think this is because a woman can be more successful in the art of common, everyday robbery. One doesn't like to argue about the prices with a sweet, smiling little lady, who seems to be exerting herself to an extreme degree to secure one's comfort and happiness, but if one happens to be making short stops here and there it

occasional mild protestation.

When madame smiles benignly and tells you that the room you have chosen, with everything included, will be 20 francs a day it is well to remember that "everything included" doesn't include everything by any means. There are a hundred and one little "extras" like tea, after dinner coffee, coffee and rolls in your room in the morning and such like luxuries, to say nothing of service, which must be paid for first hand if it is to be enjoyed at all. So at 20 francs madame is probably taking chances against a protest and will be enormously pleased with herself if none is forthcoming. It is the same all up and down the scale of prices, but I suppose those who can afford to go up the scale never care particularly.—Eleanor Franklin in Leslie's Weekly.

The "Bere" of 1542.

It is curious to find in a "Dyetary" of 1542 the information that "bere" is made of malte, of hoppes and water. It is a natural drynke for a Dutcheman. And now of late dayes it is moche used in Englannde to the detriment of many Englishmen." The author was speaking of "beer," the then new liquor distinguished from "ale" by being hopped. In this sense a seventeenth century rhymers says that "turkey, carps, hops, piccadel and beer came into England all in one year," "piccadel" being a kind of ruff or collar.

In Doubt.

Ethel (who is not famous for her good looks)—I don't see why you should call Miss Whitmore plain. I'm sure I only wish I were half as good looking as she is. Fred—You are, Ethel; you know you are. (And Ethel is wondering whether he meant to compliment her.)

Is Disease a Crime?

Not very long ago, a popular magazine published an editorial article in which the writer asserted, in substance, that all disease should be regarded as criminal. Certain it is, that much of the sickness and suffering of mankind is due to the violation of certain of Nature's laws. But to say that all sickness should be regarded as criminal, must appeal to every reasonable individual as radically wrong.

It would be harsh, unsympathetic, cruel, yes criminal, to condemn the poor, weak, over-worked housewife who sinks under the heavy load of household cares and burdens, and suffers from weaknesses, various displacements of pelvic organs and other derangements peculiar to her sex.

Frequent bearing of children, with its exact demands upon the system, coupled with the care, work and labor required of large families, is often the cause of work-cessions, deprivations and debilities which are aggravated by the many household cares, and the hard, and never-ending work which the mother is called upon to perform. Dr. Pierce, the maker of that world-famed remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ills—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—says that one of the greatest obstacles to the cure of this class of maladies is the fact that the poor, over-worked housewife can not get the needed rest from her many household cares and labor to enable her to secure from the use of his "Prescription" its full benefits. It is his extensive practice in these cases to meet with the patient in which she falls by reason of the patient's inability to abstain from hard work long enough to be cured. With those suffering from prolapsus, anteversion and retroversion of the womb or other displacement of the womanly organs, it is very necessary that, in addition to taking his "Favorite Prescription" they abstain from being very much or for long periods, on their feet. All heavy lifting or straining of any kind should also be avoided. As much out-door air as possible, with moderate, light exercise is also very important. Let the patient observe these rules and the "Favorite Prescription" will do the rest.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 31 one-cent stamps for paper-covered, or 50 stamps for cloth-bound.

If sick consult the Doctor, free of charge by letter. All such communications are held sacredly confidential.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate and regulate stomach, liver and bowels.

SUPPORT

SCOTT'S EMULSION serves as a bridge to carry the weakened and starved system along until it can find firm support in ordinary food.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, Ontario.
soc. and \$1.00; all druggists.

Culver's Joke

By Susie Clements Willis

Copyright, 1906, by E. N. Parcells

"I don't know any girls; simple reason," laughed Blake Narbel. "You see, the pater grew to be a woman hater after mother's death. We have retrained before civilization ever since."

"I'll give you a couple of mail introductions back east," laughed Culver. "I know a lot. You write a nice little letter, and I'll send it."

"I guess you'd have to write the letter, too," chuckled Narbel. "I never wrote to a woman in my life."

"You never can tell till you try," suggested Culver. "I wish you'd try now. It would keep you busy until I finish this letter."

He went on with his writing, and Narbel good humoredly picked up a pen. There was a pack train going down from the mines tomorrow, and he could understand why Culver wanted to finish off the letters he was writing back east. The train went down one week and back the next, affording them bimonthly communication with the outside world.

"Whom shall I address it to?" he demanded.

"Miss Lucy Mears," laughed Culver. Then two pens scratched over the paper, Culver's with easy, rapid movement, Narbel's painstakingly. He was less accustomed to writing, and Culver had finished half a dozen letters before the other's pen was still.

Culver laughed over the effusion, in which the writer had pictured his dull life and had pleaded for permission to open a correspondence. He explained fully his relations with Culver as business partner and chum and hinted at possibilities of matrimony.

Had he been in earnest instead of merely seeking a means of killing time while Culver was occupied he could not have done better.

In the morning Culver came across the sheets and, with a wicked chuckle, slipped them into an envelope and addressed them to Lucy Mears, anticipating that elderly lady's surprise when she should open the envelope back in the New England town.

Narbel, clearing up the table that evening, noted the absence of the sheets, but concluded that Culver had torn them up along with his own odd sheets and thought no more of the matter until a month later a letter came

which marked the track of the long line of wagons across the alkali, but the figure in the buggy beside Narbel was so swathed in duster and veils that no hint of her appearance could be gained, and the men, with many a nudge and smile, fell in behind and rode along.

They all turned in at the ranch gate, but Narbel swung his wife out of the buggy and took her into the house. "Mrs. Narbel will be glad to meet you when she has had a chance to tidy up," he said, with a grave face, "but she wants the dust off first."

Culver took the horse to the stables and then rejoined the waiting group on the grass plot in front of the house. (Culver knew now why Narbel had insisted upon a grass plot.) They had not long to wait, for presently a gasp from the crowd caused Culver to turn, and there on the step stood Narbel and the very girl of the picture. She was smiling now as she acknowledged the various introductions. Culver was the last to come up, for he had not recovered from his amazement until Narbel called to him.

"I feel that I ought to be very grateful to you," she said in a low voice, "even though you were trying to play a joke."

"The joke seems to be on me," he said lamely.

"I don't think there is any joke," she said decidedly. "It was just the working of fate."

He turned to receive the farewells of the men from the mine, and more than one joked him on his vivid imagination. It was clear that they thought he had been fooling them, and he was glad that he was at least saved their jeers, but it was with no pleasant anticipation that he followed Narbel and his wife into the house.

"You builded better than you knew, Jack, when you sent that letter I wrote in jest."

"But this is not Lucy Mears," he stammered. "I thought you were going to keep faith at any cost."

"Aunt Lucy died a year ago," smiled Mrs. Narbel. "I suppose no one wrote you. As I was the only Lucy Mears I got the letter."

"And I got the sweetest little woman on earth," supplemented Narbel.

"And I," wound up Culver, "I don't know whether I should be praised or kicked. I think I'd prefer the latter."

But instead he received the praise.

Firmness of Purpose.

Firmness of purpose is one of the most necessary sinews of character and one of the best instruments of success. Without it genius wastes its efforts in a maze of inconsistencies.—Chesterfield.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

Quick Wit and Daring Ruse of a Russian Revolutionist.

Nowhere outside of the pages of fiction would we expect such an incident as the following from the personal story of the Russian revolutionist Narodny. Narodny had just jumped from a window to escape the police. "When I scrambled to my feet I discovered myself in the yard and among half a dozen soldiers. I was without overcoat and hat—a very suspicious figure—and, having neither, I could not escape even could I get by the soldiers who surrounded me," he said.

"I jerked a card from my pocket—to this day I do not know what it was—and handed it to one of the soldiers. 'Here is my card,' I said rapidly. 'I am a member of the secret police. One of these revolutionists is trying to escape. I am after him. Quick! Give me your coat and hat!'

"He automatically obeyed. I slipped

Why Tea Quality Varies

YOU know how the quality of strawberries from the same patch will sometimes vary from one day to another.

One day sweet, compact, well ripened, well colored, richly flavored—next day it rains, is cloudy,—following picking is soggy, sour, green, coarsely-flavored, poor.

Tea, also, on account of its volatility of flavor, after picking and during the curing process is very susceptible to weather changes. A few hours of sunshine or bad weather after picking may make the difference between good and poor tea.

So that while one picking may be first class, the next from the same garden may be very poor.

I select only the pickings which come up to the Red Rose standards of richness and strength in Indian, and delicacy and fragrance in Ceylon teas, and thus that "rich, fruity flavor" of Red Rose Tea is produced and maintained.

Red Rose Tea is good Tea

T. H. Estabrooks
St. John, N.B., Toronto, Winnipeg

BLOOD DISEASED MEN

If you ever contracted any blood disease you are never safe unless the virus or poison has been eradicated from the system. Have you any of the following symptoms? Sore throat, ulcers on the tongue or in the mouth, hair falling out, aching pains, itchiness of the skin, sores or blotches on the body eyes red and smart, dyspeptic stomach, sexual weakness—indications of the secondary stage. Don't rain your system with the old foggy treatment—mercury and potash—which only暂时 presses the symptoms for a time only to break out again when happens in climatic life. Don't let quacks experiment on you. Our New Method Treatment is guaranteed to cure you. Our guarantees are backed by bank bonds, that the disease will never return. Thousands of patients have been already cured by our New Method Treatment for over 20 years. No names used without written consent.



Mr. E. A. C. writes: "Your remedies have done me more good than Hot Springs and all the doctors and medicines I had previously tried. I have not felt any of those pains or seen any ulcers or blotches for over seven years and the outward symptoms of the loathsome disease have entirely disappeared. My hair has grown in fully again and I am married and happy."

CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. WRITE FOR QUESTION BLANK.

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RHEUMATISM FLIES

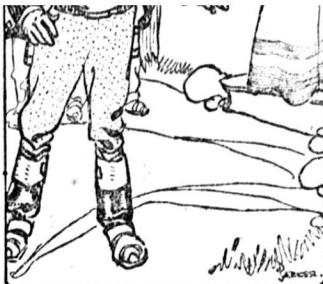
IN ONE TO THREE DAYS

WHAT A "BEAVEN BEGUN BELOW" IT WOULD BE TO MANY A WEARY SUFFERER FROM RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA AND ALL THE KINDREDAILMENTS, IF FAITH WOULD TAKE HOLD OF AND USE SO RADICAL A CURE AS THE GREAT

South American Rheumatic Cure

Why, its very nature makes it the most natural and easy cure that human intuition and diligence have discovered. Its wonderful power is in its simplicity; its effectiveness is in its going right to the seat of the trouble, dispelling the causes that "bode evil," give pain, stiffen joints, distort limbs, twist muscles, and when it reaches vital spots, oftentimes cause death. South American Rheumatic Cure is as harmless as milk. One of its marvels is the rapidity with which it effects a cure and the testimony of the thousands who have "thrown away their crutches" and climbed from the valley of suffering to the mountain top





ON THE STEP STOOD NARBEL AND THE GIRL OF THE PICTURE.

which clearly was not from the San Francisco firms with which he had business dealings.

Culver laughed so heartily when he had read him the first few paragraphs that he had become silent, and he would read no more, devouring the contents, while Culver chuckled over the girlish letter the elderly spinster had indited. It was more like the letter of a schoolgirl than of a woman of forty.

It was a girlish letter, if not schoolgirlish, full of excuses and explanations that the writer had been tempted to answer because of the sincerity of the communication and Culver's recommendations. Culver reflected that it had been a capital letter and wondered how long he should let it run on before he should disillusionize Narbel with a prose portrait of Miss Lucy as he remembered her.

Before he decided to stop the fun a photograph arrived, a picture of a young girl with frank, honest eyes and a face that won even Culver's admiration, though he shouted in his glee as he recalled Miss Lucy, with her prim ways and angular features.

He had intended to give the hoax away, but this was too good to be abandoned, and he listened with a smile to Narbel's rhapsodies, until one night Blake shocked him with the announcement that Miss Mears had consented to marry him and that he was going east to get her.

As gently as he could Culver explained the deception and sought to dissuade his friend, but Narbel would have none of it. "It may be as you say," he agreed coldly. "But my word is passed and I am going east to keep it."

"But she's forty if she's a day," pleaded Culver. "Surely, Blake, you don't want to marry a woman seven years older than yourself."

"I shan't have any woman saying that I broke faith," he said soberly. "The train from the mines is going down tomorrow. I shall go with it."

He was as good as his word. When he train toiled back across the sandy wastes the foreman declared that he had seen Narbel board the eastbound limited, and Culver gave up his time of fixing up the house.

There was little to do in the orchard. The plants would not bear before the following year, by which time there would be a spur of track to the mines, and they could ship the fruit. Meanwhile all he had to do was to see that the trees were irrigated and that no stray cattle got in. It was easy enough, with the help of the men, to set up a shack for himself and leave the old house for Narbel and his bride.

He even had time to ride over and tell the men at the mine of the joke, and when at last word came over their wire that the pair was due to come out with the train they all gathered at the anch to welcome the new Mrs. Narbel. They rode out to meet the dust cloud

of these revolutionists is trying to escape. I am after him. Quick! Give me your coat and hat!"

"He automatically obeyed. I slipped on his coat and hat and to all appearances was a soldier of the czar. I walked past the guarded gate of the yard, out into the street. Before me were thousands of soldiers. I saw my friends being brought down from the hall and put into the black vans, about which stood guards of Cossacks. I marched through my friends (all of that group are in prison today save only myself and the friend who escaped with me) with the air of a soldier on a very important message and pressed on through the mass of other soldiers that filled the street."

BARBER SURGEONS.

When the Razor and the Scalpel Were Linked In One Trade.

More than 400 years old is the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. At the time it was founded the surgeons and barbers of the city were united as one of the fourteen incorporated trades of Edinburgh. On July 1, 1595, they received their charter from the town council. The charter of the barber surgeons was confirmed by James IV., an early Stuart king of great enlightenment and accomplishment, who took much interest in the progress of the surgeons on account of the needs of his army in time of war.

In the charter leave was given to the incorporation to control the medical education of the city, such as it was in those days; of bloodletting, to have the sole right of practice and to put down quacks. They were to get every year the body of a criminal who had been executed to practice anatomy on, and they promised in return to do "suffrage for his soul." Of the first 158 members of the incorporation six were surgeons to the kings of Scotland.

As society improved and medical science developed the gulf between the surgeons and barbers widened, and in 1772, as the result of a process in the court of session, the connection was finally terminated. The deacon, or president, of the incorporation of surgeons was for more than 320 years a member of the town council of Edinburgh, ex officio, and several of the deacons were members of the Scottish parliament.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS



VIA

NORTH WEST

RETURN FARES:

Winnipeg	\$32.00	Strasburg	\$36.25
Souris	\$3.50	Saskatoon	\$7.25
Brandon	\$3.55	Prince Albert	\$8.00
Moosomin	\$4.20	No. Battleford	\$9.00
Aroota	\$4.50	Macleod	\$40.00
Estevan	\$5.00	Calgary	\$40.50
Yorkeon	\$5.00	Red Deer	\$41.50
Regina	\$5.75	Stettler	\$42.50
Moose Jaw	\$6.00	Edmonton	\$42.50

GOING:

June 5th, good to return until August 6th.
June 19th, " " August 20th.
July 3rd, " " Sept. 3rd.
July 17th, " " Sept. 17th.

For rates to other points and complete information apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or write to C. B. Foster, District Passenger Agent, 71 Yonge St., Toronto.

as milk. One of its marvels is the rapidity with which it effects a cure and the testimony of the thousands who have "thrown away their crutches" and climbed from the valley of suffering to the mountain top of health would fill a book.

Don't be incredulous. Encouragement comes with the first dose no matter of how long standing.

ALL DRUGGISTS AND MEDICINE DEALERS HAVE IT.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEUROINE for all stomach and nerve troubles.
SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE is a wonder worker. South American Kidney Cure gives relief in six hours in all kidney troubles.

Sold by F. L. Hooper.

Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

DEAR SIRS.—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance!

Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P.O.

S. BOND & CO., ODESSA.

TO THE PUBLIC—

Our Spring Goods have now arrived and we are able to show exceptional values and patterns in Crum's Prints, Sateen Prints, Dress Ducks, Organdies, Priestley's Lustres, and Silks.

We have a full supply of Groceries, Flour, and Feed, Patent Medicines, Boots and Shoes, and Hardware, in fact everything kept by a general store.

We are able to compete with any general store in the province.

We pay Highest Price for all Farm Produce.

S. BOND & CO., ODESSA.

Not Wholly Ignorant.

An applicant for a position in the public works department in a certain city was undergoing a civil service examination. With a view to testing his knowledge of history the examining officer asked him what he knew of the Punic wars.

"The name sounds familiar," said the applicant, "but I can't just remember when it was or where it happened."

"Don't you know anything about Scipio?"

"No, sir."

"Surely you have heard about Hannibal?"

"Oh, yes, I know all about Hannibal. That's where Mark Twain used to live."

February Legends.

Why February has twenty-eight days is explained in the legends of the past. One is of an old woman, who, tending her flock, ridiculed the month of February because he had dealt so leniently with her and her sheep. Then February felt insulted and made leap year and borrowed a cold day from March and froze her and her flock. There is a Norman legend which makes it out that February had originally as many days as the other months, but February was a confirmed gambler and lost at domino a day both to January and to March. Strange to say, there is an old story of Egypt, wherein the god of February plays forfeits with the moon and loses certain days.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Chat H. Fletcher

Hot Weather HEADACHES

Tablets, powders, drugs, of any kind will NOT cure headaches. Simply because they never reach the CAUSE of the headache.

What causes headaches? Poisoned blood, always.

If the bowels are constipated—

If the kidneys are weak—

If the millions of pores of the skin are not active—

There are bound to be headaches.

Fruit-a-tives

OR "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS"

cure headaches because they cure the cause of headaches. They do not drug the nerves. They go to the root of the trouble, invigorate and strengthen the liver and increase the flow of bile into the bowels, which cure constipation. Act directly on the kidneys, heal all kidney irritation. Act on the skin, stimulate and open the pores.

With bowels, kidneys and skin all healthy and working in harmony, the blood is kept pure and rich and there can be no headaches.

FRUIT-A-TIVES are pure fruit juices—combined by a secret process with tonics and intestinal antiseptics.

Soc. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED • OTTAWA.

HOW BEAST MEN ARE MADE.

The Hideous and Cruel Practice of Flesh Sculpture In China.

"Victor Hugo in 'The Man Who Laughs,'" said an ethnologist, "tells of the sculptors of living flesh—those horrible people of the middle ages who kidnapped tender little children and turned them into all sorts of monsters, dwarfs, hunchbacks and the like, selling them afterward for jesters or for showmen's freaks."

"The hideous and cruel practice of flesh sculpture still continues. There is a tribe of Chinese gypsies who steal children and turn them into so called wild men. The practice is, of course, illegal."

"A kidnapped child is flayed alive, bit by bit, and the shaggy skin of a dog is grafted on him. This takes a year. At the year's end the poor creature is shaggy, like a bear, from head to foot."

"The child's vocal chords are destroyed with charcoal in an unspeakably cruel way. He can never speak thereafter. He can only growl and moan like a beast."

"He is imprisoned in a perfectly black hole until every vestige of reason leaves him. Nine months is usually a sufficient confinement to accomplish this."

"Finally, speechless, shaggy, lunatic, the victim is sold to a traveling showman and is exhibited throughout China as a genuine wild man or beast man. I am bound to say he looks the part."

HOG MONEY.

Origin of the Curious Old Brass Coins of Bermuda.

"Hog money" is the name by which

the brass money which began to be struck in Bermuda in 1650 came to be known. On one face of it was a hog, on the other a ship of that period. These old coins are very rare and highly prized by collectors.

The history of this device is curious and interesting. A Spanish vessel, commanded by Juan Bermudez, on its way to Cuba with a cargo of hogs, was wrecked there. This was in 1515. Later in the same century, when the English discovered this land, they found a country inhabited by hogs.

It is also interesting to note that the English discovered it in the same way as the Spaniards. An English ship was wrecked there. Is it any wonder that the treacherous coast got from Spanish and English alike the name of Devil's Land? Yet it is one of the most beautiful coasts in the world, and it has been claimed that in brilliancy Mediterranean effects are not at all equal to those of Bermuda.

Bermuda is said to be the island of Shakespeare's "Tempest." The strange noises which mariners heard coming from this island, and which they did not then know were produced by hogs, caused them to say that it was haunted and to report weird things of it.—Pearson's.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Money Wisely Expended Is Safely and Profitably Expended.

Beautified utility is never too costly. Over and over again the cost benefits of public improvements have been proved, defined, established. It is true of public betterments of a sanitary character; it is true of public betterments that look to commercial advancement; it is true of public betterments that have primarily an art value. The practical and the ornamental betterment are alike in this—that money wisely expended for good purposes is safely and profitably invested.

The limitations of expenditures for civic betterment are of course very obvious. The work undertaken must be good in itself and serve some good purpose. Money expended for a worthless filtration plant, for example, is money worse than wasted. Money spent for bad art is not always considered as so completely lost as money that might be wasted for worthless sanitary apparatus. The statue causes no ill health and may be avoided by passing down the next street, while an impure water supply brings death and destruction to many helpless persons.—Homes and Garden.

English and Scotch Precedence.

At the coronation of Charles I., the kingdoms of England and Scotland having been united during the reign of his father, considerable friction took place with regard to the order of precedence of the English and Scottish noblemen. An arrangement satisfactory to all parties was finally concluded, in virtue of which English peers while in England took precedence of Scottish peers of the same rank, while in Scotland this order was reversed, and the Scottish peers went first.

Lots of Chatter.

"What is he playing?"
"Oh, Mendelssohn's 'Songs Without Words,' you know."

"Hum! Well, the audience seems to be doing their best to supply me deficiency,"—London Bystander.

The words of the good are like a staff in a slippery place.—Hindoo Maxim.

NATURE'S COURSE

By NORA BRYANT

Copyright, 1906, by Ruby Douglas

your father. But this is going to stop! This architect business is slow in starting, but I've got enough to keep the pot boiling. I'm on my way out to the Scotts' summer home now. They want me to plan an addition for them. But tonight I'm coming back to tell your father that we are going to be married at once."

Alice shook her head a little fearfully. "No, Bob, dear," she said. "I can't leave mother that way, and I want to finish college first. No; father has got to change. There is no sense in his acting so to such a dear as you."

Bob grinned appreciatively as he drew her to him, but he lost none of his look of determination. "That's all very well, Alice, darling, but I've a few rights, and after supper I'm coming back and read the riot act to your father."

Alice sighed. Then she nodded her head. "Yes, come back. I don't know just how, but some way I'm going to shame father."

"Don't you worry," said Bob. "I'll fix him."

As Bob disappeared Alice's glance wandered toward the broad stump of a tree that stood in the dooryard. As she looked her eyes lighted with a mischievous smile. Then she began her preparations for supper. In a short time she appeared in the yard with two covered dishes in her hands. These she placed on the top of the old stump where the sun blazed down on their shining covers. Then she returned to the house to set the table.

The hay wagon rattled into the yard. "Well," called Mr. Humphrey, seeing Alice in the door, "isn't supper ready?"

Alice looked anxiously toward the old stump. "I'm afraid things have not been to boil yet," she answered.

Mr. Humphrey looked at the strange array of utensils on the stump. "Alice," he said, "what nonsense is this?"

"It means just this," answered Alice bravely. "You refuse to buy wood for us, and this noon you forbade me to destroy any more of your property. So when it came time to get supper the stump seemed the hottest place at hand, and I put the vegetables out there to let nature take its course. It is much easier for me."

Mr. Humphrey stood in silence. Alice watched him anxiously. Slowly the angry flush died away, and the corners of his mouth twitched. He turned to the man who had been an interested spectator.

"Jim," he said, "you might as well finish up the old hayrack. Split up enough wood to get supper with." Then he walked into the house with never so small a twinkle in his eyes.

That evening, as Alice and her father sat on the steps waiting for Mrs. Humphrey's return, Mr. Humphrey broke the silence.

"I've been thinking it over, Alice," he said, "and—and—well, I guess father has been negligent of his two girls. You see, I didn't realize how hard some things are for women folks. Now, do you suppose you could plan a—a porch or a—a window or something?" he asked vaguely. "And we'll surprise your mother on her birthday."

For a moment there was silence; then he heard a low sob beside him. He reached out an awkward hand and drew his daughter toward him.

"Why, little girl," he said, "I didn't know it meant so much to you."

Alice nestled against his shoulder. "It means more than a porch," she sobbed; "it means that, after all, you are nice, like other fathers."

Mr. Humphrey cleared his throat. "And I've been thinking, Alice," he went on, "that I've been hard on Bob. A rough old fellow like me gets prejudiced against these college chaps."

No More Gray Hair

Unless you are 70 or 80! Then keep it! But why look old at 35 or 40? Why have an early old age? Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer always restores color to gray hair. Stops falling hair, also.

For the whiskers and mustache we make BUCKINGHAM'S DYE. It colors a rich brown or a soft black. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N.H.

Give me

BABY

Dr.

Saves Babies' Lives.

INFANT TABLETS

MENTION THIS PAPER

Destroy Worms, Assimilate the Food, Regulate the Bowels, Sweeten the Stomach, give Sound and Refreshing Sleep, Relieve Teething Troubles, Alleviate Feverishness, Cure Indigestion, Harshness, Constipation, Colic, etc. STOPS WALKING IN THE SLEEP, AND FRIGHTENED WAKENING. CURES FITS. Do not contain Morphine, Opium, or other narcotic.

WHAT WE WILL DO: Any person sending their address can have samples sent free. We want to give you the proper medicine for children. Have the genuine.

CAUTION—Do not allow Druggists to substitute these Tablets. If you cannot get Hennequin's send direct to us. **Your only guarantee of the genuine Hennequin's is "you will find the letter "H" stamped on every Tablet!"**

PRICE 25c., OR 5 PACKAGES FOR \$1.00. Prepaid to any address. If after using one package you wish your dollar return us the remainder. We cannot be responsible for moneys unless sent P. O. Order, Registered Letter, or stamps.

DOUGLAS & CO.,
Napane, Ont., Canada.

Say of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

No. 28

Taking effect Jan 1st, 1906.

London Standard Time.

Deseronto and Napane to Tamworth and Banrockburn, and vice versa.							
Stations	Miles	No. 12 No. 10 No. 4 No. 6	Stations	Miles	No. 1, No. 41 No. 3, No. 5		
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	
Arr. Kincardine	0	6 03	Arr. Deseronto	7 20	12 55	...	...
Arr. Port Hope	2	6 13	Arr. Napane	7 20	1 25	12 10	4 25
Arr. Guelph	10	6 25	Stratford	15	8 05	1 40	2 25
Arr. Waterloo	14	6 40	Newburgh	17	8 15	1 50	3 50
Arr. Tweed	20	6 55	Thomson's Mills	18	8 30	2 10	4 00
Arr. Galt	21	7 02	Camden East	19	8 30	2 10	4 00
Arr. Brantford	21	7 10	Arr. Parker	23	8 45	2 15	4 00
Arr. London	21	7 20	Arr. York	23	9 00	2 17	4 00
Arr. Stratford	23	7 35	Galtbrath	23	9 00	2 17	4 00
Arr. Waterloo	24	7 40	Moscow	27	9 20	2 35	4 15
Arr. Galt	27	7 55	Midlake Bridge	30	9 35	2 50	4 30
Arr. Galt	30	8 05	Frontenac	30	9 35	2 50	4 30
Arr. Galt	31	8 15	Windsor	34	10 00	3 10	4 45
Arr. Galt	37	8 35	Tamworth	38	10 00	3 10	4 45
Arr. Galt	38	8 55	Uxbridge	41	10 10	3 25	4 50
Arr. Galt	39	9 00	Markham	45	10 25	3 40	4 55
Arr. Galt	40	9 10	Larkins	55	10 45	4 05	5 00
Arr. Galt	43	9 35	Stoco	61	11 00	4 20	5 00
Arr. Galt	45	9 35	Arr. Tweed	61	11 15	4 35	5 00
Arr. Galt	48	9 35	Arr. Tweed	61	11 30	4 50	5 00
Arr. Galt	51	9 37	Bridgewater	64	11 50	5 10	5 00
Arr. Galt	52	9 50	Queensboro	70	12 05	5 30	5 00
Arr. Galt	53	9 50	Allans	73	12 20	5 45	5 00
Arr. Galt	54	9 50	Arr. Banrockburn	78	12 40	6 00	5 00

Deseronto and Napane to Sydenham and Kingston.							
Stations	Miles	No. 1, No. 4, No. 6	Stations	Miles	No. 1, No. 3, No. 5		
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	
Arr. Kincardine	0	3 25	Arr. Deseronto	—	7 00	—	—
G. H. R. Junction	2	3 35	Arr. Napane	—	7 20	—	—
Glenavale	10	3 54	Arr. Sydenham	—	7 50	12 15	4 25
Maryvale	14	4 01	Arr. Stratford	—	15	8 05	1 40
Harrowmith	19	4 20	Newburgh	17	8 15	12 40	4 50
Arr. Sydenham	23	8 00	Thomson's Mills	18	8 30	12 10	5 00
Arr. Sydenham	24	8 10	Camden East	19	8 30	12 10	5 00
Arr. Frontenac	25	8 35	Arr. Parker	23	8 45	1 05	5 13
Arr. York	26	8 35	Arr. York	23	8 55	1 05	5 25
Arr. York	28	8 45	Frontenac	27	9 10	—	—
Arr. York	30	8 55	Arr. Harrrowsmith	30	9 10	—	5 45
Arr. Camden East	30	9 15	Arr. Sydenham	34	9 10	—	6 10
Arr. Thomson's Mills	31	9 30	Arr. Harrrowsmith	30	9 10	—	6 10
Arr. Newburgh	32	9 35	Arr. Murvale	35	9 22	—	6 10
Arr. Murvale	33	9 45	Arr. Glenvalo	39	9 32	—	6 10
Arr. Harrrowsmith	34	9 50	G. H. R. Junction	47	9 60	—	6 10
Arr. Harrrowsmith	35	9 50	Arr. Kingston	49	10 00	—	6 10

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANE TO DESERONTO and PICTON.			
STEAMERS			
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Leave Deseronto	Arrive Picton	Leave Picton	Arrive Deseronto
2 20 p.m.	2 30 a.m.	7 00 a.m.	8 0 a.m.
3 30 p.m.	3 30 a.m.	—	—
7 55 p.m.	8 15 a.m.	—	—
1 20 p.m.	10 65 a.m.	1 40 p.m.	3 10 p.m.
6 30 p.m.	1 30 p.m.	5 30 p.m.	7 00 p.m.
4 30 p.m.	4 50 a.m.	—	—
1 00 p.m.	6 55 a.m.	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.
9 15 p.m.	8 39 a.m.	Daily.	All other rains run dall Sundays excepted.

WALTER RATHBUN
President.H. B. SHERWOOD,
Superintendent.D. A. VALLEAU,
Asst. Superintendent.

"Mother" — Mrs. Humphrey paused, with a bit of bacon poised on her fork — "mother, can you tell me what has happened to the old hayrack and to the brooder house door?"

Mrs. Humphrey looked at Alice. "Why — why, father, I don't know. Alice, do you know?"

Alice poured the steaming peas into a china dish and then glanced at her father. "Well," she said calmly, "you will find part of the door still in the wood box, but the last of the hayrack is just going up the chimney." Then she carried the dish of peas into the dining room and set it carefully down on the table.

Then Mr. Humphrey began: "Alice, if you were not grown up I'd send you to bed for two days."

Alice squared her shoulders, looking into her father's eyes with an expression strangely like his own. "Father," she said, "you are not fair. You give your men the best sort of implements with which to do their work. You keep the horses and cattle in buildings that are for their greatest comfort, but you expect mother and me to find our own means for doing work that neither of us is strong enough to do and to live in a building that scorches us in summer and freezes us in winter. To say the least, you are not fair."

The great veins swelled in Mr. Humphrey's forehead, and he took a single step toward Alice and then stopped as if controlling himself by a physical effort.

"Alice," he said, "I forbid you to destroy any more of my property. Just how to punish you for what you have already done I don't know. I shall wait until tonight."

That afternoon Alice was left alone, as her mother was called away to see a sick neighbor. For awhile she sat quietly, then suddenly she flushed a little. Far down the road she could see the figure of a man and a horse moving leisurely through the heat. Alice smoothed her hair and glanced down at the dainty whiteness of her gown. Then she waited. Soon the rider turned into the yard, with an eager shout at the sight of Alice. A fine looking young fellow was Bob Phillips in his natty riding togs, sitting his saddle with the ease of a westerner. And a charming figure was Alice in the doorway with the color deepening in her cheeks, her great dark eyes brightening and the dimples coming to the corners of her mouth.

"Oh, Bob," she cried as he dismounted and tied his horse, "I've been wishing for you. Everything is so topsy turvy in this horrid place!"

Bob looked anxious. "Is it your father again?" he asked as he drew her down on the step beside him. Alice told him of her morning's experience. Bob's face darkened.

"Look here, Alice," he exclaimed, "I'm not going to stand this. I knew things were pretty bad, but I never knew you had to do this sort of work." He took her hand, looked at the pretty pink palm with the row of blisters across it. "I'm not going to say any of the things to you that I think about

went on, that I've been hard on Bob. A rough old fellow like me gets prejudiced against these college chaps. When you finish school and Bob gets a start — well, you'll find that father wants you to be happy after all."

Indians Are Poor Shots.

During a residence of many years among four different tribes of Indians I found, with very few exceptions, they were poor shots, either with the gun or rifle. When one considers that from young boyhood they have been in the habit of using a gun almost daily and their very living depends in a great measure on accurate shooting, their poor marksmanship is to be wondered at; nevertheless such is the case. A good wing shot is a rarity among the Indians. The Montagnais of the Labrador and north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence are no exception, and this in a country where most of the wild fowl are killed flying. It is admitted they kill wild geese and ducks while on their passage north and south, but this is only possible from the immense numbers of birds and a lavish expenditure of ammunition.—Forest and Stream.

Goldsmith's Obituary Notice.

It would be difficult to find a more quaint announcement of death than that published in an old newspaper in 1774, at the time of Oliver Goldsmith's demise.

"1774, April 4. Died, Dr. Oliver Goldsmith. Deserted is the Village; the Traveller hath laid him down to rest; the Good-natured Man is no more; he Stoops but to Conquer; the Vicar hath performed his sad office; it is a mournful task from which the Hermit may essay to meet the dread tyrant with more than Grecian or Roman fortitude."

Brothers and Sisters.

It has been proved again and again that a boy without a sister is much to be pitied; that a girl without a brother is to be condoled with. And why? Because the mutual society improves both. The boy teaches the girl to be wider minded, less petty and narrow, more manly physically, and, above all, to understand something of the opposite sex. Again, the boy is a hundredfold nicer for having a sister. He confides his little scrapes to her, and she, with her gentle inborn goodness, helps him and advises him to avoid the pitfall again.—London Queen.

Solitude.

Solitude is a matter of taste. It has been the subject of much discussion. Volumes have been written in praise or condemnation of it. But perhaps the real value of solitude has never been so subtly and so accurately expressed as by the girl who was asked if she liked being alone. "That depends," she answered sweetly, "on whom I am alone with."

The Shepherd's Crook.

Although most people have seen a shepherd's crook, many do not know the use of it. Some people think that all the shepherd carries it for is to use it as a walking stick when he tramps to and from the fold. But the crooked end itself serves a purpose. It enables a shepherd to catch refractory sheep. If a sheep shows signs of running away the crooked end has only to be placed round his leg, and he is a captive.—London Standard.

A Long Way Off.

Creditor (determinedly)—I shall call at your house every week until you pay this account, sir. Debtor (in the blandest of tones)—Then, sir, there seems every probability of our acquaintance ship ripening into friendship.

LEIBIG'S FITCURE

If you, your friends or relatives suffer with Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, or Falling Sickness, write for a trial bottle and valuable treatise on such diseases to THE LEIBIG CO., 179 King Street, W., Toronto, Canada. All druggists sell or can obtain for you

THREE FACTS

For Sick Women To Consider.

FIRST.—That almost every operation in our hospitals performed upon women becomes necessary through neglect of such symptoms as backache, irregular and painful periods, displacements of the female organs, pain in the side, burning sensation in the stomach, bearing-down pains, nervousness, dizziness and sleeplessness.

SECOND.—The medicine that holds the record for the largest number of absolute cures of female ills is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It regulates, strengthens and cures diseases of the female organism as nothing else can.

For thirty years it has been helping women to be strong, curing backache, nervousness, kidney troubles, inflammation of the female organs, weakness and displacements, regulating the periods perfectly and overcoming their pains. It has also proved itself invaluable in preparing for childbirth and the change of life.

THIRD.—The great volume of unsolicited and grateful testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., many of which are from time to time published by permission, give absolute evidence of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women.—Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. From symptoms given, your trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised.—Mrs. Pinkham is daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years under her direction and since her decease she has been advising sick women free of charge. Out of the vast volume of experience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Surely, any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

THE WHALE'S SENSES.

Ability of the Ponderous Animal to Hear Under Water.

It seems perfectly evident that whales must hear when in the water, says the London Field. This inference is confirmed by the comparatively small development of the other sense organs. The eye, for instance, is very small and can be of little use even at the comparatively small depths to which whales are now believed to descend.

Again, the sense of smell, judging by the rudimentary conditions of the olfactory organs, must be in abeyance, and whales have no sense organs comparable to the lateral line system of fishes. Consequently it would seem that when below the surface of the water they must depend chiefly upon the sense of hearing. Probably this sense is so highly developed as to enable the animals in the midst of the vibrations made by the screwlike movements of the tail or flukes to distinguish the sound (or vibrations) made by the impact of the water against the rocks even in a dead calm, and, in the case of piscivorous species, to recognize by

FRUIT CROP REPORT.

APPLES.—As was to be expected the reports for the month of June on apples are not quite so favorable. There are many reports of serious dropping, and the general tone of the reports would place the crop at not more than medium. In forming an estimate of the crop the classification of apples into early, fall and winter should be kept in mind inasmuch as the three classes may have an entirely different value.

In District 1 early apples are reported almost a full crop, the fall and winter apples a medium crop, Baldwins and Spies light. If, however, the season should prove a warm one the whole of the apples in District 1 will be classified by apple buyers as early shipping stock.

In District 2 early apples are almost a full crop, the fall apples less and the winter apples only a medium crop.

In District 3 21 per cent of the correspondents reported the crop light, 53 per cent and 27 per cent a full crop.

Reports from the Annapolis and Cornwallis Valleys, District 9, indicate a crop above medium but not quite a full crop. The Tent Caterpillar, the Bush Moth and Canker Worm have all been particularly severe as well as several minor pests in different parts of the Valleys and it is not improbable that the Codling Moth will appear later. Wind storms and other contingencies will probably reduce the crop of winter apples to medium or less. Summer and fall apples will be slightly above a medium crop. Gravenstein has set very heavily, and, where they are sprayed thoroughly, will doubtless yield a large crop. Nova Scotia Kings and Russet have also set well. The Baldwins in Nova Scotia will be light.

The British Columbia crop of apples will be about the same as last year.

PEARS.—The prospects for pears have deteriorated during the month. In District 1 and 2, producing the largest commercial crop, Kieffers are reported a full crop, Bartlets, a medium crop with many failures, Clapp's Favorite, Anjou, Bosc and similar varieties, less than medium. This condition will also hold good for British Columbia.

PLUMS.—Plums are almost a failure no large section reporting even a medium crop. The American varieties are producing best; the Japanese varieties are almost a total failure.

PEACHES.—Correspondent report 17 per cent of the crop of early peaches a failure, 17 per cent light, 35 per cent medium and 31 a full crop; late peaches, 12 per cent of the crop is a failure, 51 per cent light, 43 per cent medium and 24 per cent a full crop. Early peaches will probably be sufficient to supply the demands of the market, but there will probably be some shortage of good canning peaches.

CHERRIES.—Cherries are everywhere being marketed a large crop, of good quality and free from insects than usual.

GRAPES.—Grapes are reported in good condition almost equal to last year, with some complaints of winter killing especially north of Lake Ontario.

SMALL FRUITS.—The strawberry crop is maintaining the conditions reported last month. The principal markets report fair receipts of good quality; prices are 10 per cent higher than last year.

The estimate for raspberries, black and red, is about the same as for strawberries.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The Continental apple and pear crop is reported medium to good. The prospects for the English apple and plum and pear crop have fallen off seriously

RICHMOND MINUTES

Selby, June 25th, 1906.

The Council met at Selby. The members present—Messrs. Z. A. Grooms Reeve, and Councillors, Fred Sexsmith, Chas. Anderson, E. R. Sills, and Alf McCutcheon. The Reeve presiding.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Communications read from the County Clerk, re County rate. Filed.

From Herrington, Warner & Grange re Otter Creek Drainage Works. Laid on the table.

From F. F. Miller re Otter Creek Drainage Works. Filed.

An account of Herrington, Warner and Grange was read. Laid on the table.

An account of Madole & Wilson was read, and laid on the table.

A By-law was introduced and received its first reading for the appointment of F. F. Miller, Township Engineer, under the Ditches and Water Courses Act.

Council adjourned for the second reading of the above By-law.

A notice of Wm. Dowling through his Solicitors, re ditching in the 2nd, concession was read and ordered filed.

The Council resumed for the second reading of the By-law for the appointment of a Township Engineer under the Ditches and Watercourses Act.

Moved and seconded that the By-law for the appointment of an engineer under the Ditches and Water Courses Act be read the second time. Carried.

Moved by Alf McCutcheon and seconded by Chas. Anderson, that a grant of \$10.90 be made to road Section No. 34, to be laid out under the instruction of the Pathmaster. Carried.

Moved by Chas. Anderson and seconded by Fred Sexsmith, that the Treasurer be authorized to draw from the Trust Funds in the Dominion Bank to the amount of Five Hundred Dollars. Carried.

The By-law for the appointment of an engineer under the Ditches, Water Courses Act, was read the third and last time and signed and sealed.

Moved by F. Sexsmith, seconded by Chas. Anderson that the following accounts be paid, Geo. Haines, 35 loads stone \$1.75; H. Keller 79 loads gravel \$6.50; J. H. McHenry 105 loads gravel \$7.35; Wm. McConnell, building culvert \$4.00; C. H. Spencer bridge covering \$114.00; W. F. Ferguson, supplies for crusher \$8.21; Madole & Wilson bridge covering, \$6.30. Carried.

Moved by Chas. Anderson, seconded by Fred Sexsmith, that the Collector be granted a voucher for the following errors in the Collector's roll, W. Davey \$1.60; Bell Telephone Co. \$5.25, also that the following be remitted: Mrs. Graham, Selby, \$1.25; Mrs. McFarlane Robin, 65c; Fred Hall, business tax \$2.60. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Council adjourn to meet on the first Monday in August at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

ABRAM WINTERS,

Tp. Clerk.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any cure of Cataract that cannot be cured by Hall's Cataract Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARTIN, Wholesale Druggists Toledo, O. Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Faunily Pills for constipation.

SOURCE OF SHELLAC.



MDE. JOSEPH BEAUDOIN.

CATARRH OF STOMACH RELIEVED BY PE-RU-NA.

Mde. Joseph Beaudoin, 59 Rue St. Olivier, Quebec, P. Q., Can., writes: "Peruna is wonderful for indigestion. I eat whatever I want and no longer feel any oppression."

"Having had dyspepsia for a long time and having tried various other remedies, I decided to try Peruna and with the fourth bottle of it I was perfectly cured."

"For this reason I recommend it to all those who are suffering with that terrible malady, dyspepsia."

"I hope that all who are afflicted in this way will take Peruna as I did."

The experience of Mde. Beaudoin ought to be sufficient proof to any one of the value of Peruna in cases of catarrhal dyspepsia. If you suffer from stomach catarrh in any of its various forms, give Peruna a fair trial, avoiding in the meantime all such indiscretions in diet as would tend to retard a cure, and you will soon be rewarded by a normal appetite and healthy digestion.

FIGHTING FISH.

Peculiar Animals That Are Found Only In Siamese Waters.

A favorite recreation in Siam is watching the fighting fish, a species of fish found in the waters of no other country. The fish cannot live in unity, and if two are placed in a bowl they will instantly engage in a struggle "to the death."

It is no unusual thing to see in the streets of Siam crowds of natives chattering and gestulating around a bowl containing a number of these fish, which they bet on in the same way as more civilized people do on race horses. Intense excitement reigns among the natives as they watch the fish fighting within the bowl.

These peculiarly quarrelsome fish are very similar to the common pike in appearance, with the exception that they are not in the possession of gills. Their fins, too, are remarkably sharp, and these they use with terrible effect upon one another. Blood oozes from their sides, and yet they persist in fighting until perhaps only two are left alive, and then the survivors turn on one another until only one is left out of perhaps a dozen placed in the tub.

the tail or flukes to distinguish the sound (or vibrations) made by the impact of the water against the rocks even in a dead calm, and, in the case of piscivorous species, to recognize by the pulse in the water the presence of shoal fish.

Failing in this explanation, it is difficult to imagine how whales can find their way about in the semidarkness and avoid collisions with rocks and rockbound coasts.

LAUGHTER.

Even if It Be Emotional Insanity, Let Us Have Plenty of It.

Some English scientist has reached the conclusion that laughter is insanity. He regards a fit of laughter as an emotional insanity of short duration. All right, then, give us a little more insanity. There is not laughter enough in the world—at least the right kind of laughter. We will let the Englishmen keep their faces straight if they want to, but it befits the American civilization better to break out into laughter once in awhile. Laughter is good for the facial muscles. It develops the muscles of the neck as well as the face. It makes the corners of the mouth turn upward instead of downward. It gives the wrinkles of the face a pleasing outline, quickens the action of the heart and gives new life to the nerve centers. Yes, we can afford to let the Englishman look wise and idiotic if he wants to. He can stare with fish-eyed bigotry whenever a joke is perpetrated, never allowing a ripple of merriment to disturb the placidity of his countenance. He can do all these things that he wishes to, but let us go on laughing. This kind of insanity mixes very well with sanity and prosaic life. A little burst of emotional insanity breaks nicely the monotony of facts and figures.

The Chow Dog.

The chow, the solemn, black-tongued dog which comes from China, is, the London Chronicle thinks, the ideal city dog. It says: "He never barks unless there is something serious to bark at. You open the door, and the dog marches out with fine solemnity. This writer's chow has a range of about ten square miles, and he has never hurt a baby, though he has gathered innumerable friends during his solemn march through London. He never loses his head, and his morning walks embrace Chelsea, Putney and the sacred precincts of the Brompton oratory. Indeed, he once followed a bicycle to Hendon and found his way back within forty-eight hours with an honorably empty stomach. The unaccompanied chow is the very least of the nuisances of the London streets."

Artificial Honey.

The honey had some foreign substance in it—the leg of a bee and a shred of broken wing.

"Well," said the wife of the food expert, "this is pure at any rate." She held up the bits of bee on a fork before her husband. "No benzoic acid, formaldehyde, boric acid or salicylic acid here, eh, John?"

But John, the food expert, laughed scornfully. "Those bits of bee in the honey," he said, "prove its artificiality. Genuine honey never has dead bees in it. They who make genuine honey are too clean and careful for anything of that kind to happen. It is as rare to find in real honey a bee's wing or a bee's leg as it is to find in a loaf of bread a baker's hand or foot."

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chat H. Fletcher*. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

VERIES.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The Continental apple and pear crop is reported medium to good. The prospects for the English apple and plum and pear crop have fallen off seriously and if this is confirmed by next month's reports market conditions will be materially changed for early and fall apples.

A MCNEIL,
Chief, Fruit Division.

Wyandotte Dairymen's Cleaner and Cleanser. MADOLE & WILSON.

THE ART OF ACTING.

What Amateurs Who Would Become Stars Must Learn.

It is surprising to discover how very differently people who have played parts all their lives deport themselves before the footlights. I was acquainted with a lady in London who had been the wife of a peer of the realm, who had been ambassador at foreign courts, who at the time had been a reigning beauty and who came to me longing for a new experience and imploring me to give her an opportunity to appear upon the stage.

In a weak moment I consented, and as I was producing a play, I cast her for a part which I thought she would admirably suit—that of a society woman. What that woman did and didn't do on the stage passes all belief. She became entangled in her train, she could neither sit down nor stand up, she shouted, she could not be persuaded to remain at a respectful distance, but insisted upon shrieking into the actor's ears, and she committed all the gaucheries you would expect from an untrained country wench.

But because everybody is acting in private life every one thinks he can act upon the stage, and there is no profession that has so many critics. Every individual in the audience is a critic and knows all about the art of acting. But acting is a gift. It cannot be taught.

You can teach people how to act acting, but you cannot teach them to act. Acting is as much an inspiration as the making of great poetry and great pictures. What is commonly called acting is acting acting!—Richard Mansfield in Atlantic.

OLD ROMAN BATHS.

They Held Theaters, Temples, Feasting Halls and Libraries.

The ancient Romans were extravagantly fond of bathing. They got their notions about the bath as a luxury from the Greeks and at one time there were nearly 900 public bathing establishments in Rome, some of which were the most beautiful and elaborate structures in the world.

The baths of the Emperor Diocletian covered more than half a square mile and contained, besides immense basins and thousands of marble recesses, theaters, temples, halls for feasting, promenades planted with trees, libraries, schools for youth and academies for the discussions of the learned. The bathers sat on marble benches below the surface of the water, around the edge of the basins, scraping themselves with dull knives of metal and ivory and taking occasional plunges into the water.

Dissipated Romans would spend whole days in the bath, seeking relief from overindulgence in eating and drinking the night before. Everybody, even the emperor, used these baths, which were open to every one who chose to pay the price of admission.

It was not usual for the old Romans to have baths in their houses, though at a date 1,500 years before that, or 3,500 years ago, the noblemen of ancient Greece had their dwellings supplied with baths of terra cotta.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SOURCE OF SHELLAC.

The East India Insects That Produce the Resinous Substance.

India is the home of the Coccus lacca, the insects that produce the resinous substance known as shellac. The females puncture the twigs of several different kinds of trees, among them the bo, the birar and the butea, and the twigs become incrusted with a hard, nearly transparent, reddish, resinous substance that serves the double purpose of protecting the eggs and finally furnishing food for the young insects.

The incrusted twigs are broken from the trees before the young insects escape and are thoroughly dried in the sun. These dried twigs are called "stick-lac," and from them shellac and a dye analogous to cochineal are prepared. "Seed-lac" is the resinous concretion separated from the twigs, coarsely pounded and triturated with water in a mortar, by which nearly all of the coloring matter is removed.

To prepare shellac the seed-lac is put into oblong cotton cloth bags and warmed over a charcoal fire. When the resin begins to melt the bags are twisted, and the pure, clear resin is allowed to flow over big wood planks or the smooth stems of the banyan tree and cools in the thin plates or shells which constitute shellac.

Pure shellac is very valuable. It is much harder than colophony and is easily soluble in alcohol.

Truthful.

"My dear," said a vain old man to his wife, "these friends here won't believe that I'm only forty-five years old. You know I speak the truth, don't you?"

"Well," answered the simple wife, "I suppose I must believe it, John, as you've stuck to it for fifteen years."—Exchange.

one another. Blood oozes from their sides, and yet they persist in fighting until perhaps only two are left alive and then the survivors turn on one another until only one is left out of perhaps a dozen placed in the tub.

Although the fighting fish are exceptionally good to eat, the majority of natives esteem them only for their fighting propensities, which affords them amusement and excitement every day.

London's Last Public Hanging.

The grievesome spectacle of a public execution in England is happily a thing of the past. The scaffold used to be erected in the roadway outside the prison, and crowds would assemble to witness the sight, the last time a man was hanged in public being when Michael Barrett suffered the extreme penalty in May, 1868, in Old Bailey, outside Newgate prison, for exploding a cask of gunpowder under the walls of Clerkenwell prison to release the Fenian prisoners Burke and Casey, a mad act that killed several and injured still more.—London Graphic.

Did He Liked It.

"Do you mean to tell me that you have lived in this out of the way place for ten years?"

"That's right, stranger. Just ten years."

"I'm surprised. I can't see what you find here to keep you busy."

"I can't find anything. That's the reason I like it."

Only In Chemistry.

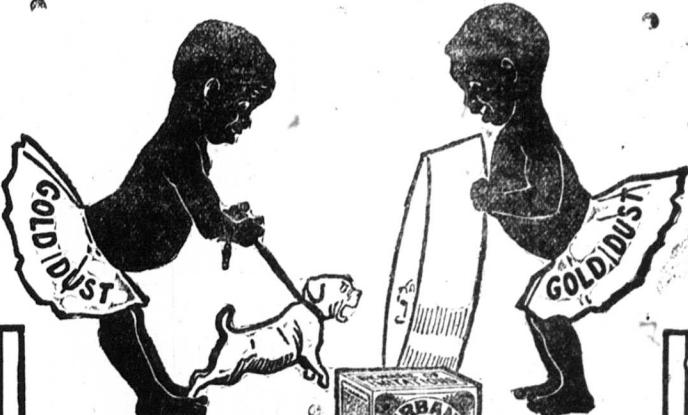
Tommy—Paw, doesn't precipitation mean the same as settling? Mr. Figg—It does in chemistry, but in business you'll find that most men in settling don't show any precipitation at all.

Warm Weather Goods.

Gas, Gasoline Stoves, Coal Oil Stoves, Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers, Screen Doors and Windows,

MADOLE & WILSON.

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work!"



The Dog and The Shadow

You remember the fable of the dog who dropped a real bone for its shadow which he saw in the water. "Bear in mind that all is not Gold Dust that glitters under the name of washing powder. Don't accept a shadowy substitute; get the real

Gold Dust Washing Powder

with the Gold Dust Twins on the package."

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST | Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oil cloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, P. O.—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft.

TRUTH OF CHRISTIANITY

Surrender of All Things Is the First Law of Christ.

Whosoever will be chief among you let him be your servant, even as the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto but to minister.—Matt. xx., 27-28.

A surprise awaits him who carefully will compare the emphasis laid upon the individual soul and its salvation by the modern church with the place given this in the teachings of the Bible. Perhaps he will find in modern preaching, with its insistent appeal to men to save their own souls, an explanation of prevalent selfishness. The moral effect of urging a man to save his soul is not much better than that which comes from advising him to save his skin at any cost.

The most serious objection ever made to religion is that it produces a narrow, self-centered type of mind. That type of religion cannot be right, regardless of its doctrinal orthodoxy, which produces a wrong type of men and women. But may not failure here be accounted for by the selfish basis on which men build the plea for what they call personal salvation?

The concentration of mind on the self, whether in the name of religion or in any other name, is but moral suicide. People who have no other object in life than that of saving their own souls are but little better than those whose whole object is to fatten, protect, and

KEEP SAFE THEIR BODIES.

But Christianity must be perverted greatly to make it teach men to set their own interests first. It is the religion of the other man. Its appeal is not to the love of self but to the love of society. It offers a way of salvation, not as a thing desirable for your exclusive use, but as the pathway for all lives, for all the people. Its tree of life is not for a single pair, but for the healing of the nations.

True religion is not self-centered culture, but in the culture of all through the service of the single ones and the culture of the one through his service for all. Only in the atmosphere of service does the soul grow, expand, and find itself. To live in a circle is to die; it is the centrifugal life that finds salvation.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,

JULY 8

Lesson II. The Duty of Forgiveness.

Golden Text: Matt. 6. 12.

THE LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Note.—The text of the Revised Version is used as a basis for these Word Studies.

Verse 21. Then came Peter—Having spoken on occasions of stumbling, both external and internal, in the lives of his disciples, Jesus called their attention to the attitude which they themselves as his disciples should assume toward those who went astray into sin, that is, those who gave occasion for stumbling (verses 15-20). The suggestion of Jesus that they should first seek in every possible way to bring an erring brother to acknowledge and forsake his evil way prompted Peter to ask the question, How oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him?

Seven times—According to Rabbini-

cal interpretation.

It is evident that the question was

posed by Peter in a spirit of anxiety

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sible way to bring an erring brother to acknowledge and forsake his evil way prompted Peter to ask the question, How oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him?

Seven times—According to Rabbinical rules no one could ask forgiveness of his neighbor more than three times. Peter, prompted by a generous impulse, ventured to suggest one more forgiveness than twice, the number permitted by the Rabbinical rule.

22. Seventy times seven—An infinite number of times is the real meaning of the answer of Jesus. The limit to forgiveness had already been pointed out by him in verses 15-17 of this chapter. The limit is fixed by the attitude of the one committing the wrong. An impudent spirit on the part of the wrong-doer makes impossible even the first forgiveness, but where sorrow and repentance are found, there is to be no limit.

23. The picture given us in this verse is of an Oriental court. Governors, and farmers of taxes, and other officers of the king are summoned into the royal presence to give an account of their administration.

Servants—Literally bond-servants or slaves. So throughout the narrative. Every subordinate of an Oriental monarch is his slave.

24. Talents—Probably the Attic talent is here referred to, in which case the amount would be approximately \$10,000.00.

25. Had not wherewith to pay—The printing of a word in italics, as the word "wherewith" is printed in this verse, indicates that the word does not occur in the original but is added to make the meaning clearer in English.

Commanded him to be sold, and his wife, and children—According to the cruel custom of the time.

26. Worshiped Bowed down to him. An act of humble obedience merely, not an act of worship in a religious sense.

Forgave him the debt. The sense of the word forgive is here "remitted."

28. Went and found Possibly even hunting out his fellow-servant.

A hundred shillings—Literally a hundred denarii. The denarius was worth about seventeen cents. In actual purchasing value, however, one hundred denarii was equivalent to about three months' wages for an ordinary laborer. The amount of the indebtedness, therefore, for one who was apparently of equal rank with this tax collector who had squandered the fabulous sum of many millions, was very small, and payment of the sum quite within the range of possibility.

31. His fellow-servants—In reality the full-wserservants of both men.

Their lord The king.

32. Called him The man to whom he had remitted the impense debt.

Forgave—in the sense of remitted, as above.

33. Wrath In a state of wrath or anger. The word is now archaic, that is, old and going out of use.

To the foremen's—Those whose business it was to inflict cruel punishment in accordance with the decrees of the king.

35. From your hearts—That is, fully and freely.

A CONSIDERATE PARENT.

Clarence—Have you any idea, dearest, what your father would say if I asked him for your hand?

Clarice—No, I haven't. He never uses that kind of language before his family.

The man who wouldn't tell a lie to save his life has taken up the business of an advertising agent.

A lawyer never gives up a case until he has exhausted all the means at his client's disposal.

Teacher—"Hooey many bones have you in your body?" Tommy—"Two hundred and eight." Teacher—"Wrong. The human body has only two hundred and seven." Tommy—"But I swallowed a fish bone this morning."

noblemen, millionaires, geniuses, and so forth, but Fraulein Krupp refused them all, and insisted on choosing a husband according to the dictates of her heart.

Her mother, relatives, and guardians were at first opposed to the match, but Fraulein Krupp remained firm, and finally had her own way.

\$5,000,000 PER.

She is the sole owner of the world-renowned Krupp Works at Essen, which supply nearly all the armies and navies on earth with artillery. Her workmen number 40,000, and with their families make over 300,000 people dependent on her. The entire city of Essen, with a quarter of a million inhabitants, is her property. Her income is stated to be £1,000,000 a year.

She is a handsome self-possessed girl of twenty-two, with lovely fair hair and bright, sparkling eyes. She is a fine horsewoman, and fond of all kinds of outdoor recreations, including cycling and golfing.

She lives with her mother at the Villa Huguel, the magnificent palace built by her father. It is filled with priceless treasures gathered from the four quarters of the earth, but her private apartments consist of two small rooms furnished in white.

The Kaiser, who was a friend of her father, has always taken great interest in Fraulein Krupp, and it was under the special protection of his Majesty and of the Empress that she made her debut in Berlin society.

WAR ON RABBITS.

New South Wales Will Try to Stamp Out the Pest.

A determined attempt is to be made to stamp out the rabbit pest in New South Wales by the introduction of animals inoculated with disease. About a year ago negotiations were entered into with Dr. Danysz, of the Pasteur Institute at Paris, and that eminent bacteriologist has just arrived with an assistant and all the necessary apparatus for conducting his experiments, which may extend over a period of two years.

Dr. Danysz is to be well remunerated for his services. His fee, paid in advance, is \$5,000, and he will receive in addition \$1,000 for every month of his stay in Australia. His assistant receives a monthly salary of \$170 for the same period.

The pretty Island of Broughton, which is situated about thirty-one miles north of Newcastle and ten miles beyond Port Stephens, has been set aside for the experiment. Its area is about 1,000 acres, and the inoculated rabbits will have to be imported, as there are none at present on the island. It is an essential condition, of course, that the germ cultures shall be fatal to rabbits only. The disease must be innocuous to human beings, sheep, cattle, horses and other live stock.

It could hardly be expected that such drastic measures would leave the rabbit skin and frozen meat industries indifferent, and there are already signs of a strong agitation against the experiments. Pressure is being upon the Federal Government to prohibit the landing of the germ cultures, scientific opinion is loudly proclaimed to be hostile to Dr. Danysz, and the industries affected declare that they will take legal action against those who thus threaten their existence.

ENGLISH INDISPENSABLE.

"The fact that nearly one-half of the shipping traffic to and from Antwerp is carried on under the British and American flags has made Antwerp almost an English-speaking port," says the American Consul-General at Antwerp in a report to Washington. The authorities are awake to the fact, and the encouraging the study of the English language in all classes of society. Free night schools for exclusive classes in English, organized by the city authorities, are attended by thousands of pupils, while special attention is paid to the study of English in all the grades of the day schools, public as well as private.

"Back to Nature" Is the Motto of This Strange Sect.

The strange colonies of hermits who have taken up their abode in the neighborhood of Locarno, Ronco and Ossolana, Switzerland, are increasing in numbers.

One group which occupies the wooded plateau known as Monte Verita, is 125 strong, and counts in its numbers six German professors, three military officers, one of whom is married to a countess, who also belongs to the sect, two doctors and a priest.

The majority are well-to-do, and some are wealthy. As these pay well for anything they buy and do not trouble about making converts, the inhabitants are on friendly terms with them.

They sleep in caves, are vegetarians, and do not wear ordinary clothing. A linen hood and a shroud of the same material are the only garments they wear. Their feet, legs, arms and neck are uncovered, and the hair is never cut, though the men trim their beards in a patriarchal way. The women allow their tresses to float in the air.

The motto of all is "Back to nature."

"The height of wisdom and philosophy," they say, "is to understand nature; that alone brings peace and happiness."

They rise at dawn and go to sleep with the setting of the sun; they eat only fruit and vegetables and drink only water. In the summer they have daily sun baths, and in the winter snow baths.

Some of them have extraordinary theories, which they carry out with great perseverance. One beautiful woman of 30, who was formerly a well-known singer at the Berlin Opera, refuses to touch money, which, she says, is the root of all evil. Her theory often lands her in difficulties, from which she occasionally extricates herself by singing to her debtors.

Another member only eats vegetables that grow underground. A third confines himself strictly to raw eggs and potatoes.

A fourth spends a week among the poor villagers, and keeps the doctors busy by bringing to their notice cases for which he pays.

All the colony are in the best of health and always appear perfectly happy, amiable, and polite.

WHY WAIT TO BE TOLD?

The problem of "making" living is not a particularly difficult one to solve in these days. To be really successful in the art of "earning" a living is the difficult matter. The commercial world is crowded with people who are paid for services which they do not perform. Some of them succeed in giving their employer the impression that they are interested in his business. By obeying his commands with alacrity they lead him to imagine that they are serving him faithfully, whereas, on the contrary, they are constantly scheming to see how little work they can actually perform without being branded as incompetent. It makes no difference what sort of work a man is engaged to do, there is no excuse for him if he does not give proper attention to the task with which he is entrusted. If he lets his time out for a wage, such brains as he may possess are supposed to be included in the bargain. Although he may feel he is little more than part of a machine, he should remember that he is expected to be an intelligent portion of that mechanism.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.

There are at least five towns besides London where a special department of books for the blind is kept up in connection with the free library. These are Liverpool, Birmingham, Penzance, Plymouth and Wick. Liverpool, one of the oldest and most up-to-date of all our free libraries, so far back as 1857 recognized the need of the blind for good literature, and has devoted a fair share of her 200,000 volumes to these people, so shut off from many sources of pleasure.

lers tied with Windsor ties of plaid.

Others of these coats are fashioned with circular shaped plenums showing high raised waistlines, suggesting the empire modes and as loose fitting as the pony coats. They are consistent with neither, however, and have an individuality of their own. The plenums are faced with plaided silks while the corslet shaped belts, of the same plaid, are, in some instances, supplemented with wide bretelles trimmed with

TINY VELVET BUTTONS.

Sleeves still retain bewildering inconsistencies of length. The cuffs and flings of these sleeves are as distinctively trimmed as possible and reach the height of elaboration upon the sleeves of the silk gown with the possible exception of those adorning the lingerie frock. A deep violet colored silk bengaline gown noticed at Sherry's recently was made with a long and simply made trailing skirt, edged with the fashionable velvet band to match the material, and having the bodice designed à la empire. The yolk was filmy with lingerie lace and batiste medallions. The entire elaboration of the frock was focused upon the sleeves, that, despite the warmth of the evening, were in mousquetaire length fitting in points over the finger knuckles. The top portion is very full and slashed from shoulder to elbow, revealing a delicate undersleeve of net frilled with Valenciennes lace. This violet colored gown sounds the note of recall for violet colorings.

A long coat suit as smart as the trim linens of like fashioning, was made of deep violet silk and buttoned with big amethyst centered brass buttons. A little lilac colored China silk was devoid of lace affectations and trimmings, yards of Bichelle plaitings of the silk furnishing the sole garniture. Lavender colored silk parasols with gloves and mitts of lace to match the tint were shown, as well as a variety of hats in lavender tones, composed of white straws showing narrow violet straw edges and trimmed with clumps of lilac blossoms; also violet colored chips and milans of sailor shape and trimmed both with hydrangea and hyacinth blossoms, supplemented with quantities of looped velvet ribbons matching the tints of either flowers.

LIBRARIES IN BATHS.

The Ancient Romans Were Very Fond of Bathing.

The Romans got their notions about the bath as a luxury from the Greeks, and at one time there were nearly 900 public bathing establishments in Rome, some of which were the most beautiful and elaborate structures in the world.

The baths of the Emperor Diocletian covered more than half a square mile, and contained, besides immense basins and thousands of marble recesses, theatres, temples, halls for feasting, promenades planted with trees, libraries, schools for youth, and academies for the discussions of the learned. The bathers sat on marble benches below the surface of the water, around the edge of the basins, scraping themselves with dull knives of metal and ivory, and taking occasional plunges into the water.

Dissipated Romans would spend whole days in the bath, seeking relief from over-indulgence in eating and drinking the night before. Everybody, even the Emperor, used these baths, which were open to everyone who chose to pay the price of admission.

It was not usual for the old Romans to have baths in their houses, though at a date 1,500 years before that, or 3,500 years ago, the noblemen of ancient Greece had their dwellings supplied with baths of terra-cotta.

Miss Kamara Feend—"I'd like to take a photo of your farm hand at work." Farmer Brown—"All right—if you kin spare the time." Miss Kamara Feend—"Oh, this camera will catch him in just one-twentieth of a second." Farmer Brown—"Yes; but it'll take ye two hours ter ketch him workin'."

TERRORS OF THE OCEAN

PLACES WHICH NO HUMAN SKILL CAN MAKE SAFE.

English Channel Has a Dangerous Race, and the Mouth of the Thames Does Damage.

Of all the thousand perils of the seas there are some half dozen which a sailor marks in his mind with a skull and crossbones and of which every master mariner hates the very name. Fatal to seamen and to passengers alike these are the places that no human skill can render safe. One of the worst of them is the Virgin rock, in mid-Atlantic, which has gathered in more lives and ships than any other.

The chief terror of the Virgin is that it never shows itself and there is nothing to tell how near it may be. As no land lies nearer to it than many hundred miles, there is no escape or headland to go by. The rock is completely hidden and its head is some eighteen feet below the surface. It is a sort of pinnacle, rearing up from the seafloor, but not reaching to the face of the waters, and its principal business is to tear the keel right out of any unlucky ship that passes over it.

Lying so deep, it is impossible to build any lighthouse on it, even if any could stand in such a place, and vessels have to take their chance.

Not long ago it sent the 3,000-ton steamer Candia to the bottom, only two hands escaping out of 60, and she is only one of 100 victims. The whole seafloor round the base of the rock is littered with ships' ribs and dead men's bones. Vessels that draw so little water that they might pass over in safety are often dropped on to the rock by the send of the sea, and the only warning the Virgin ever gives is in a very heavy swell, when the sea breaks with a dull roar over the rock, at long intervals, about once in twenty minutes.

A plague spot which few people but sailors have heard of is the dreaded Portland race, in the English channel. This is not a shoal or rock; the fury of the sea itself constitutes the danger, and the much talked of maelstrom itself is far less perilous.

The race is caused by what is called an overfall, - the result of the powerful channel tides sweeping over the Shambles bank and then encountering a sudden drop in the sea bottom, and the effect is that of Niagara rapids, multiplied a few times, in the open sea and the track of ships. Vessels have gone down here in a single tide during heavy weather, and the last big ship to suffer was the Georgian, a fine American steel sailing bark, which foundered with all hands.

Sable Island is British, lying off Sable Cape in Nova Scotia very near the track of vessels bound to New York from Europe, and the hidden shoals run out for miles. They form a sort of Devil's hand stretched out to pick up unwary ships, and one of the chief dangers is the enormous drift of the gales, which, sweeping over 3,000 miles, send a sea home on the sands that would break up the British navy in an hour if it ran ashore there. Liners, traders, brigs and fishing vessels all are fish to the Sable Island net, and few lives can be saved owing to the surf and the distance from shore.

Eleven vessels have been wrecked here in a single day and sometimes after the scour of an easterly gale dead men's bones are washed up on the beaches as if a real graveyard had been laid bare by the sea.

It is odd that one of the worst plague spots of the ocean should be a river, but a salt-water river, bearing oceangoing ships. The Hooghly, on which Calcutta stands, is more dreaded by shipowners than any part of the open seas. In windless weather and flat, calm water three great vessels have been lost here in a day, one of them with most of her hands as well. The

HEALTH

"GROWING PAINS."

The evil that may be caused by a phrase is well exemplified by the term "growing pains." Many a cripple today owes his misfortune to the fact that the first symptoms of his disease were misinterpreted. The recurring pains of which he complained, which caused him to limp at times or to cry out in his sleep, were called by his parents growing pains, and were thought to signify nothing more than the effort of nature to adjust the growing bones and muscles and sinews to each other.

Of course every child has innumerable little aches and pains, the result of fatigue, slight sprains, stone-bruises, and the like, and it is well that fond parents should not take too much notice of them lest they foster a disposition in the child to worry over illness. The cause of such occasional pains is usually apparent and a night's rest or a day in the house will dispel it. But when the pain recurs from time to time without evident cause, or when ordinary romping during the day is followed by a night of aching, and perhaps a limp for a day or two, it is possible that there is some serious underlying cause, and the family physician should be consulted.

Frequent complaint of pain in the knee is one of the signs of beginning hip disease, but examination shows the knee to be apparently sound, and so the home diagnosis of growing pains is made, and the real trouble in the hip overlooked, often until it is too late to prevent permanent lameness.

Although not called growing pains, repeated attacks of stomach-ache in children should not be slighted, for they may be a symptom of early spinal disease. The complaint of pain in the stomach, when not referable to green apples or a surfeit of pastry, especially when the complaint is made at the close of the day or during the night, should excite suspicion, and if often repeated, should indicate the necessity of a careful examination of the spine. Growing pains may be due to rheumatism, which, if not detected and correctly treated, may lead to disease of the heart.

A less serious trouble, but one demanding medical treatment, which may cause an aching in the limbs, is malaria. This is a dangerous diagnosis, for if incorrect it may be as serious in its consequences as that of growing pains, and even if the child has had an unmistakable attack of malaria, the parent should not be content with that explanation of its aches and pains; but should refer the matter to the doctor.

It should always be remembered that growth is a normal process, and should no more be accompanied by pain than digestion or breathing.—*Youth's Companion*.

HONEY FOR ANAEMIA.

A French journal relates that a young woman suffering from severe anaemia was told by an eminent physician that he could not cure her, but advised a trial of diet of milk and honey, aided by strolls in the woods. This simple treatment, in a few months, restored her exhausted body.

Another case is mentioned in which honey saved the life of a babe. Obliged to resort to the bottle, it was fed on cow's milk sweetened with sugar. But soon obstinate constipation required the constant use of laxatives. This abnormal condition was finally radically modified by the use of honey in place of sugar in the milk.

RULES FOR THE EYES.

When the eyes ache, close them for five minutes. When they burn bathe them in water as hot as can be borne, with a dash of witch-hazel in it. After weeping, bathe them in rose-water, and lay a towel wet in rosewater over them for five minutes. When they are blood-

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

There are 2,461 newspapers published in the United Kingdom.

Dowlais is described as the most musical and insanitary town in Wales.

In 1891 the death-rate in this country

was twenty per 1,000. It is now 16.5.

Street beggars in London are estimated to make between them £212,000 a year.

The heir to the Hawarden estates, Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone, comes of age on July 14.

It has been decided to form a school of dentistry in connection with the University of Leeds.

The number of vehicles entering and leaving the City of London daily is a million and a quarter.

Mr. Charles Absolom, the oldest cricketer in the world, attained his eighty-ninth birthday on Derby Day.

The average yield of oats per acre in Great Britain is thirty-nine bushels an acre; of wheat, about twenty-nine.

In six years cabs in Manchester have dropped from 750 to 600, in spite of the city's great increase in population.

Sir Willoughby Wade, who, up to a few years ago, was a well-known physician at Birmingham, has died at Rome.

Lord Northbrook has been invested with the office of Lord High Steward of Winchester, in succession to his father.

Loch Lomond and the streams connected with it have been restocked with 312,000 young salmon, sea trout, and trout.

The headland tower at Walton-on-the-Naze is being converted into a signalling station for Admiralty purposes.

The Lancashire Asylums Board has under consideration a proposal for the erection of villa residences for wealthy lunatics.

Worthing's glasshouses for growing grapes, tomatoes, etc., would, if placed end to end, cover a distance of fifteen miles.

A well-known Essex landmark—Rayleigh Windmill—is about to be torn down. It was built in the reign of George II.

In September a choir of 300 singers from Leeds and Sheffield will visit Germany, holding concerts at all the principal cities.

"Licensed to sell crockery, tobacco, and other necessities for animals," is the sign over a general shop in Carshalton, Surrey.

People to the number of 670,000 are engaged in food dealing and cooking in this country, and 146,000 in making or selling drink.

A white sparrow has been caught for the third year in succession in one of the local glove manufactories at Yeovil, Somerset.

There is one public-house for every sixty-eight residents in the City of London, states a return just presented to the London County Council.

The latest return shows that our canal companies carry 31½ million tons of goods yearly, or five times as much as the railways' canals carry.

The Recorder at Bristol says he would hesitate to order flogging at any time, as it is the punishment of a slave, and no Englishman ought to be subjected to it.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, it is reported, will write an account of his recent tour to Japan and Canada, for private circulation among the Royal Family and his personal friends.

In order to improve their marksmanship, Lord Kesteven has invited the members of the Stamford (Lincs) Rifle Club to shoot the young rooks on his estate at Casewick Hall.

YOUNG FOLKS

ALWAYS IN A HURRY.

I know a little maiden who is always in a hurry;
She races through her breakfast to be in time for school;

She scribbles at her desk in a hasty sort of flurry,
And comes home in a breathless whirl that fills the vestibule.

She hurries through her studying, she hurries through her sewing.
Like an engine at high pressure, as if leisure were a crime;
She's always in a scramble, no matter where she's going.
And yet—would you believe it—she never is in time.

It seems a contradiction until you know the reason,
But I'm sure you'll think it simple, as I do, when I state
That she never has been known to begin a thing in season,
And she's always in a hurry, because she starts too late.

MILLY'S LESSON.

I can see the girl run fast.
I can see the girl run fast.

I can see the girl run fast.
When Milly had written it three times on her paper, she put her hand into her pocket to feel of her lemon-drop. It was big and hard and square. Then she wrote twice more:

I can see the girl run fast.
I can see the girl run fast.

Then Miss Preston came up behind her and looked at her paper, and said right out loud, so that all the school could hear:

"Milly Lane is writing very nicely this morning."

That made Milly so happy that she wanted to celebrate. She wanted to taste of her lemon-drop. The teacher was going up toward her own desk. Milly took up the lemon-drop out of her pocket, held it up to her mouth, and nibbled off one little bite. The teacher turned round quickly and saw her.

"Millicent Lane, are you eating candy in school?"

Now, as soon as the teacher turned round, Milly slipped the lemon-drop into her mouth. It was in there now, so she could not say, "Yes, Miss Preston." She could only nod her head.

"Have you any more?"

Milly shook her head.

"You may go into the dressing-room and stay there until I call you."

Now this was the very first time that Milly had been spoken to for doing anything naughty since she began to come to school, and the term was almost over. She felt so sorry and ashamed that as soon as she reached the dressing-room she gave a great sob. The big, square lemon-drop slipped right down into her throat. Another big sob, coming up, met it. The sob and the lemon-drop could not get past each other, and they made Milly cough and choke. The lemon-drop was stuck fast. Milly put one hand up to her throat, and she could feel one sharp corner pricking against the outside. It seemed as if it would make a hole right through. Oh, how she screamed!

Miss Preston sent Annie Bailey, the oldest girl in school, out to see what the matter was. Annie patted Milly on the back hard, and got her a drink of water, but it did no good. Poor Milly was so frightened that she screamed again.

Miss Preston came running out, and as soon as she saw what the trouble was, she picked Milly right up in her arms, as if she were a little baby, and ran with her across the street and into a drug store.

The druggist poured out some milk into a cup and put it in some hot water.

but a salt-water river, bearing ocean-going ships. The Hooghly, on which Calcutta stands, is more dreaded by shipowners than any part of the open seas. In windless weather and flat, calm water three great vessels have been lost here in a day, one of them with most of her hands as well. The reason for this is the force of the tides and the dreaded sand banks that are always shifting.

A ship will be sent out of the channel by the current and ground on one of the shoals. It is as though a giant hand reached up through the water and grasped her keel, and the chances are, once she has caught the ground, that she will be careened right over and founder just beyond, for the current forces her on to her beam ends. This happened to the great Indian merchant ship James and Mary, after which one of the worst shoals in the river is named. No master mariner would venture to navigate the Hooghly, but gives up his vessel at the Sand Heads outside to one of the corps of pilots, the most highly trained of their kind in the world. But even they are not infallible and often ground ship, and the most anxious part of a large vessel's voyage from England to Calcutta is these last few miles in the calm water. It takes six years to train a pilot for this work.

IN A VAST DEATH TRAP.

The worst trap anywhere in European waters, far surpassing even Portland race in the matter of ships and property lost, is at the very threshold of England. The Thames estuary, the mouth of which reaches between the North Foreland, near Margate, to Orford Ness in Suffolk, has the blackest record for wrecks in the whole world. It is not such a daily peril as the race, but the enormous network of sands, filling some hundreds of square miles of sea, with only narrow deep-water channels between them, pick up more ships than any other.

Sand is always more dangerous than rocks on account of its great extent and the absence of warning that it is there when covered by the tide. Sunken sand is nearly as bad as pavement and will break a tall ship's back like a carrot in a gale of wind, just as it cracked a splendid bark of 1,200 tons on the Lodd Sand last year, in this very district, breaking her in two parts right amidships.

So bad is this Thames mouth tract that in the admiralty wreck charts the black spots that mark the wrecks are so numerous that they cannot be got in places without touching each other and look like a black mass.

The vast death-trap of the district is the Kentish knock, a sand that has certainly accounted in the night time for many a vessel posted missing—broken up in the dark hours, vanished and never heard of. It was on the Kentish knock too, that the great liner Deutschland was totally wrecked. Those who complain when a ship is lost there that the long-horemen do not go to the rescue in their luggers imagine the knock send to be a sort of beach somewhere on the Kent coast. The knock, as a fact, lies 28 miles from the nearest land, or farther than Calais is from Dover, and when a ship strikes on it she has no lifeboat or lugger nearer her than Margate, nearly 30 miles to the south. Those aboard the stricken vessel find it a death-trap indeed. Many a drowsing ghost may well haunt the Kentish knock, for it is a cemetery of ships and men.

ANIMATED FASHION-PLATES.

It is rumored that some firms purpose sending perfectly dressed women to all the principal resorts this summer, says the London World. People will discuss their clothes, and it will be the business of these perambulating fashion-plates or animated dress-stands to deftly descend on clothes with their fellow-guests at the hotels. They will thus be able to drag in the name of the firm they are representing.

The Amateur Gardener—My garden is getting awfully dry. The Humorist—How do you expect it to hold water when you plant leeks in it?

When the eyes ache, close them for five minutes. When they burn bathe them in water as hot as can be borne, with a dash of witch-hazel in it. After weeping, bathe them in rose-water, and lay a towel wet in rosewater over them for five minutes. When they are bloodshot, sleep more. When the whites are yellow and the pupils dull, consult the doctor about your diet.

FOR THE THROAT.

Every morning, before dressing, sponge the neck, throat, and chest with cold water, and rub dry with a large bath towel; not only will this make you less liable to take cold, but it will broaden the chest and fill out the unsightly little hollows. The throat also will soon become round and firm.

VALUE OF WATER.

Water is an invaluable aid to the beauty of the complexion. It should be taken before retiring, as well as in the morning, and between meals in generous quantities. At least three pints a day should be taken, and it may be either hot or cold.

SALT BATHS.

When restless at night and sleepless, a hot salt bath just before retiring will be found most soothing and conducive to sound slumber.

PRINCE OF WALES' "ZOO."

Remarkable Collection of Animals and Birds.

The steamship Tactician recently landed in London the wild animals, birds and snakes presented to the Prince of Wales during his tour in India. It is not a large collection, and most of the animals are quite young. They were trapped by the servants of the many Indian potentates who made obeisance to the Prince of Wales during his tour. Here is a list of the best of the collection:

- One elephant (about a year old).
- One Indian rhinoceros (about a year old).
- One full-grown female tiger.
- Two tiger cubs.
- Two leopards.
- Two Himalayan bear cubs.
- Two Burmese sheep.
- Two Mar goats.
- Two albino barking deer.
- Two Nylghair antelopes.
- Two swamp deer.
- One Sambar deer.
- Five Indian antelopes.
- One Ghoral antelope.
- One four-horned antelope.
- One musk deer.
- Seven sheep with varying horns.
- One Tibetan mastiff.
- Two ground thrushes.
- Two green-winged doves.
- Two purple pheasants.
- One Impeyan pheasant.
- Two partridges.
- One viper.
- Two Wandering monkeys.
- One Gibbon monkey.
- One wild Sondaic ox.

A RARE SPECIMEN.

With the specimens acquired in Calcutta, sixty-two animals, birds and reptiles were landed safely. Some of the pheasants died on the voyage from want of fresh food, probably, and a barking deer and a musk deer succumbed to the change of climate. But one musk deer survived—a little, cowering thing, with gentle, pathetic eyes. Musk deer are very costly, they are very difficult to transplant.

The wild beasts spent the voyage on the open trading deck, secured in strong wooden cages, iron-barred. The baby elephant only stands about 4 ft. high, and it is too young to have acquired the dignity of a name. But he should be very popular at the Zoological Gardens, whence the Prince's collection has been taken, for the sailors taught him to "salaam" by lifting his trunk high and showing a little red gullet of a mouth.

MISS PRESTON came running up as soon as she saw what the trouble was, she picked Milly right up in her arms, as if she were a little baby, and ran with her across the street and into a drug store.

The druggist poured out some milk into a cup, and put in some hot water. "Drink this, quick" he said.

Milly thought she could not, but Miss Preston said, "You must, quick."

As soon as the hot drink touched the lemon-drop, it began to melt.

Before the drink was all down, the lemon-drop was down, too, and Milly's throat was all right, except that it felt queer for the rest of the day.

"Please 'scuse me for eating candy in school," she said.

Miss Preston kissed her. "I don't think you will ever forget this lesson," she said.

"The lesson?" said Milly. "Why, I remember just how it looks now:

"I can see the girl run fast!"

BACK TO CROMWELL'S DAY.

The People's League Angered at the House of Lords.

"The House of Lords must be abolished." That is the latest cry among the masses of Great Britain. In labor circles for several weeks there has been outspoken anger and much gnashing of teeth against the Lords for turning down the aliens bill. Now the old People's league has been revived, and already numbers some tens of thousands in all parts of the country. Many members of Parliament on the Liberal side are openly helping the league, and all the Labor members and labor leaders are working hand and glove with it. The one and only aim of the League is to secure the abolition of the House of Lords as at present constituted.

The petition put in circulation systematically by the League is receiving thousands of signatures daily in London, Ireland and Scotland. The new League may make itself felt in the fall or in the spring of next year. Should there, by any chance, be a fall of Government and a general election within the next year or two, it would not be surprising to find the abolition of the House of Lords the battle cry of the Labor party.

The petition to the House of Commons, now in universal circulation, is in brief as follows:

1. That there is in Parliament a house of irresponsible lawmakers, known as peers.
2. That the members of said house are mostly hereditary, succeeding each other by pedigree, or mere animal succession.
3. That such qualification for serious business of legislation renders Englishmen ridiculous in the eyes of rational persons all over the world.

4. That the said anomalous house has for centuries oppressed the people of these islands by the framing of bad laws and the rejection or mutilation of such laws as have been of the clearest public utility.

5. That, during the happy period of the Commonwealth, your honorable body wisely passed an act abolishing hereditary legislators as "useless and dangerous," and that the nation in consequence reaped the greatest moral and material advantages, at home and abroad.

May it, therefore, please your honorable house to revive said statute of abolition, permitting such peers as the people, in their wisdom, may duly elect to serve them in Parliament to take their seats in your honorable house.

GERMANIC ENGLISH.

On an ashtray which has reached England from Germany, is the following: "Defilement of the room by ash of cigars is forbidden to the severest. Any one who, notwithstanding, makes guilty of such a one will be punished irreconcilably by house arrest."

IT AN IMPERIAL KITCHEN

THE INTRICATE TASK OF FEEDING AN EMPEROR.

Francis Joseph is Frequently Compelled to Entertain Two Thousand Guests.

From the days of Marie Theresa, whose splendid entertainments amazed the courts of Europe, the imperial kitchens of Vienna have been regarded as holding first place among their kind.

The capacity of this culinary plant—or several plants, as there is one connected with each imperial palace—may be judged from the fact that one kitchen, recently abandoned and converted into a riding school, contained copper ware alone that weighed nearly a ton.

Until recently at state dinners and court balls a large detachment of soldiers would carry the courses of the meal, in specially made vessels, from kitchen to the door of the dining hall.

Such service is no longer necessary, as the new kitchens are located immediately beneath the state dining rooms. A system of electric elevators transfers food and plate more speedily and with greater satisfaction than would be possible by hand.

Most interesting, perhaps, of the new culinary arrangements is the mundhache or tasting kitchen, as it might be called; which is directly beneath the Emperor's private dining room.

Here the meals of the private family—in fact, of all gatherings of fewer than thirty persons—are prepared. The cooks in this division are supposed to be especially acquainted with the imperial tastes.

A FOOD CENSOR.

Before each meal is served, a high official of the household enters the kitchen and carefully tastes every dish. This is intended, not only to guard against attempts of poisoning, but to insure palatable preparation of the food.

It is well known that the aged Emperor pays little attention to table joys. His tastes are simple. A strong soup, a juicy bit of beef, with a few ordinary vegetables and a glass of beer constitute his usual dinner. It is not uncommon for him to scarcely touch anything ordering the table cleared almost as soon as the meal is served.

To this private kitchen is attached the pastry department and the department in which ice cream and sherbets are made. When the Emperor's daughter-in-law, widow of the late Crown Prince, and her daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, made their homes at the palace, dainties from those departments were in demand every day, but of late the pastry and confection makers have not been kept busy, except upon especial occasions.

The other important apartments are the ordinary palace kitchen, where the meals are prepared for the general household outside the imperial family, and the great plant needed to provide refreshments upon festival occasions, great banquets and balls, so frequent at the Austrian court.

At a court dinner from 200 to 400 guests may be present; at the palace balls supper is often served to 2,000. So well ordered is the service, however, that a meal of almost any size can be served at comparatively short notice.

In the roast room of the great festiva! kitchen the ancient pit is still employed. There are six systems of ovens. Four ovens occupy parts of the pastry room, in one section of which eight experts do nothing but make cake.

Here, too, is what is termed the ollo kitchen, the practical function of which is to prepare

THE REFRESHING CONSUMMÉ served in the morning hours of formal balls.

Being made from beef, veal, mutton, hares, chicken, quail and vegetables,

must supply the deficiency from his own pocket.

It is the duty of the chef to see that all required dishes are properly prepared, and that suitable wines are sent with the courses. There is a master in the wine cellar and ten assistants. These men do nothing but buy wine, bottle, label, age and serve it on demand.

While the members of a royal family may be few in number, there are always a great many others who take their meals in the palace.

In the palace of the Grand Duke of Baden, for instance, approximately 120 persons are fed every day. In addition there are more than forty men employed about the stables and grounds who live in their own cottages.

This grand local establishment is by no means as large as that maintained by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

Similar dining-room arrangements are maintained by the Emperor of Austria and the Grand Duke. The tables of both are served by men who have long worn the palace livery and have learned discretion.

Important matters of State may be discussed in their hearing, but nothing ever leaks out.

Nearly every royal palace is under the care of a master of the house, whose title varies at different places. He has the supervision of all the servants and of every detail of household economy.

If a carriage is to be sent for a visitor, he attends to it; should the gardens need special attention, he gives the proper direction. When there is to be a great entertainment, or state function, he sees to the decorations and arrangements. He is a man of importance in the household and not infrequently the bearer of a title.

CUTS WORTH THOUSANDS.

The Operation of Cutting and Polishing a Diamond.

The operation of cutting and polishing diamonds, the hardest of all known substances, demands a large amount of skill on the part of the workman. Diamond is used to cut diamond. Two diamonds are mounted on sticks or holders, and the operator, taking one in each hand, uses an angle of one gem to cut off or reduce the angles of the other, and in this way the natural angles of the stones are removed, the dust being caught up for subsequent use.

Afterwards begins the real process of cutting and polishing, carried out in the mills by steam power. The diamond to be cut is mounted in solder, contained in a brass cup at the end of a piece of copper wire, which is held in tongs on the mill disc. The revolving disc is charged with diamond dust and oil, presenting, so to speak, a diamond surface, upon which the diamonds, soldered in a cup, are cut and polished. The mills run 2,600 revolutions per minute.

The high rate of speed of working gradually wears away the stone being cut, and when the workman considers that the cutting of a facet has proceeded as far as required, the solder is softened and the gem released, ready to be again set in another position for placing in the mill. The cutting thus proceeds by successive stages till the jewel finally assumes the proper form.

Many valuable stones are cut in this way, and a skilled workman frequently has \$5,000,000 worth of precious stones on his bench at onetime.

DEPTH OF OCEAN CABLES.

Some Cases in Which the Wise Men Miscalculated.

Pessimistic prophets sometimes sound sage and logical, but the unreasoning optimist who sees better things despite argument outstrips them.

In the days of Stephenson's early experiments it was predicted that a speed of more than twelve miles an hour by rail would be impracticable, if for no other reason than that the human system would not withstand travelling at a higher rate of speed.

In the early days of steamboats it was declared that transatlantic steam navigation would be impossible, mainly be-

CHARM AND WITCHCRAFT

MEDIEVAL SUPERSTITIONS OF RURAL ENGLAND.

Cures for a Cough—Quaint Scene at a Church Door—Preventive for Fits.

Those who do not happen to have been born in Devonshire or to have spent part of their lives in the fair country will no doubt find it hard to believe what a strong hold the extraordinary superstitions enumerated below still possess over the minds of dwellers in remote parts of the Western shire, writes a correspondent of the London Chronicle. Even people born and bred in Devonshire towns fail to realize to what an extent weird forms of credulity still linger in rural parts of the county.

How strongly some of the strange folk-lore and superstitious beliefs still survive in some of the rural parts of Devonshire is illustrated by the following incident, which took place recently at Sutcombe, and which is thus described by the rector, Rev. F. G. Scrivener.

"On Sunday the parish church of Sutcombe, a small village between Holsworthy and Hartland, was the scene of a revival of an interesting old faith cure. A woman in the parish has of late been a sufferer from epileptic fits, and at the persuasion from a neighbor, who nineteen years ago had done the same thing, and had not suffered from fits since, she went around the parish and got thirty married men to promise to attend the parish church

AT THE MORNING SERVICE.

"At the close of the service the rector desired the selected men to pass out one by one, and as they passed through the church they found the woman seated there, accompanied by the neighbor who had done the same thing nineteen years ago (as many who were present remembered). Each man as he passed out put a penny in the woman's lap, but when the thirtieth man (the rector's church warden) came he took the twenty-nine pennies and put in half-a-crown. A silver ring is to be made out of this half crown, which the woman is to wear, and it is to be hoped that the result will be as satisfactory in her case as it was on the previous occasion.

"In a small parish (less than 300 population) it was not easy to find thirty married men, but all were willing to help—farmers, laborers and tradesmen—and the whole incident passed off very quietly, and all was done with the utmost reverence and decorum. The woman takes her seat in the porch when the preacher begins his sermon, and from the time she leaves her house until she returns she must not speak a word. We have not heard whether she complied with this condition."

The Rev. Roger Granville of Pinhoe, former rector of Bideford, also tells an interesting story of Devonshire superstition. "On one occasion," he says, "a young farmer from the neighborhood of Torrington called on me and asked me to tell him what was contained in a bag which he had worn round his neck since infancy, and which a white witch had given his mother as a preventive against fits. After cutting open several outer cases, well worn and sweat stained, I come upon the original inner one, which contained a number of bits of paper,

EACH BEARING ONE WORD.

"Piecing them together, I found they formed the following sentences: 'Sinner, Jesus died for thee' (thrice repeated), 'Therefore flee that sin.' At the man's request these pieces of paper were reinserted in their several bags, and my maid servant sewed them up again, and he, replacing the charm round his

eye will speedily disappear if a cat's tail is drawn across the inflamed part, or if the stye is stroked with

A WIDOW'S WEDDING RING.

As is only natural, many of the medical superstitions associated with Devonshire are in conformity with the idea laid down in the old proverb which says that "Prevention is better than cure." Thus people carry about with them (when they can get them) double Barcelona nuts as a preventive for tooth-ache; and a small potato or a lump of sulphur to keep them free from rheumatism. To a limited extent this latter course is practised in the Midlands.

The number of Devonshire superstitions regarding cats is extraordinarily large.

If a cat sleeps on his brain

It's a sure sign of rain. And if puss sits with her back to the fire it is a sign that there will be cold weather. The coming of a stranger may be expected if a cat, when washing her face, puts her paw above either of her ears.

Many Devonian housewives will not on any account allow a kitten to be in the house at the same time as a baby, fearing that in such a case harm would come to the infant. In other households kittens born in May are always killed. The reason assigned for this harsh proceeding is that "May kittens bring home the vermin." Being interpreted, this means that when they grow up they will not be content with killing rats and mice, but capture and carry home all sorts of unpleasant creeping things.

The only time when kittens are regarded as being absolutely essential in a Devonshire household is when thirteen persons are expected to sit down to dinner. In such a case a kitten has to take a place on one of the guest's knees at the table. This makes thirteen at table lucky instead of unlucky.

It is regarded as being extremely unlucky for wild daffodils to be taken into a house. Farmers' wives believe that if this is done they will lose a lot of their chickens. On the other hand, when selling poultry in the market, they believe they will have a good day if they split on the first coin they take, "for luck."

Between superstition and witchcraft there is not a very wide gulf; but although reputed witches are not nearly so numerous in Devonshire as they were even a dozen years ago, there are a good many modern practitioners of black art in the county.

COURAGE IN MAN AND WOMAN.

Stories Showing How Two Persons Faced Great Peril.

Women display courage in their own incomparable fashion. Typical of woman's method of encountering danger is the story of the woman who observed as she was concluding her toilet for the night the presence of a burglar under her bed, says the Strand Magazine. Without letting the man know that she had perceived him, this woman quietly put on her dressing gown and knelt down at the bedside to say her prayers. She prayed aloud. She made her own personal intercessions to heaven and then prayed for all poor sinners living in the darkness of estrangement from God "particularly this unhappy man lying under my bed, meditating the wickedness of stealing and perhaps of murder." The woman saved the situation.

I cannot imagine a worse situation than that of a certain steeplejack who found himself one day at the top of a church steeple with a madman grinning into his eyes. The madman was his mate. Both men had been at work on this steeple for many days and had talked together while they hung in the saddles with the utmost accord, but on this particular day one of the men looked up to see madness in the eyes of his companion. In that moment he was alone with danger. No shout could avail. From the street below he looked

THE REFRESHING CONSUMME served in the morning hours of formal balls.

Being made from beef, veal, mutton, hares, chicken, quail and vegetables, and requiring at least eight hours for its preparation, the extent of the kitchen outfit devoted to this soup alone is apparent.

When the late Empress had personal charge of domestic affairs the candy kitchen was an important adjunct to the culinary industry at the palace; but of late not so much attention has been paid to it, although the confections and set pieces manufactured there are still wonders of art in their way.

These immense kitchens with their corps of chefs, cooks and helpers entail only a part of the cares that rest upon the shoulders of the master of the household—usually an official of rank who is related to the imperial family.

There are great storerooms, vaults for wines, linen lockers and strong rooms for the valuable china, silver and gold ware, all of which must be carefully looked after.

One large room is set apart for the storage of the imperial silver, which is infinite in variety and incalculable in value. Another apartment holds the big collection of rare old Vienna porcelain and the imperial service of solid gold.

This gold service is among the most beautiful and elaborate ever designed. It is used only when foreign visitors of royal or princely rank are the guests of the Emperor.

Originally it was intended to meet the needs of only eighty diners, but a few years ago a hundred additional gold plates were added. As each plate weighs something over two pounds, the value of the gorgeous service may be imagined.

Not an item of food from the imperial table is taken back to the kitchen or the storerooms. Whatever is left becomes the property of the servants. Very often entire dishes are removed untouched; bottles of wine are taken away uncorked. In this way the butlers and waiters not only fare as sumptuously as royalty, but their families also

FLOURISH ON KINGLY FOOD.

One of the most exclusive regal establishments in Europe is that of the Grand Duke of Baden, at Karlsruhe, Germany. The Grand Duchess was a sister of the present Emperor's grand father, and her methods of management are followed to a great extent at the courts of both Berlin and Vienna.

In this kitchen, in addition to the chefs and cooks, there are always four or six apprentices, whose term of service is four years. There are always plenty of volunteers for this service from members of the highly respectable families. Although no wage is paid them, the prestige derived is so great as to be eagerly sought, as it insures profitable employment almost anywhere, especially in the big restaurants and hotels of the cities.

The lives of employers in the royal kitchen are exceedingly pleasant. Each gets his bottle of wine and his beer at every meal, and is otherwise treated with great consideration. When the family is staying at one of its summer homes in the country, the servants are permitted to fish in the preserves, and to enjoy many other liberties.

Even the unsalaried apprentices fare pretty well in a financial way, as nearly all visitors give liberal tips. Such tips are deposited with a trusted official of the household, and at the end of the year the total sum is divided among the employees. One visitor to the palace of the Grand Duke of Baden gave \$1200 to this fund.

THE CHEF'S COUNCIL.

Each afternoon the chief steward confers with the official in charge of the household, and the menus for the next day's meals are made up. Early the next morning the steward gives this to the chef who is on duty for the day, and he at once makes his requisitions for supplies.

Only one hour a day is the storeroom kept open, so that should the chef neglect or forget to provide himself with everything needed during that time, he

other reason than that the human system would not withstand travelling at a higher rate of speed.

In the early days of steamboats it was declared that transatlantic steam navigation would be impossible, mainly because of the inability to provide room aboard ship for the coal that would be necessary for the voyage. The prophet had scarcely done speaking when the news arrived that a ship had just finished a trip across the Atlantic under steam.

So with transatlantic cables. Some promulgated the belief that they could never be laid because the density of the water below a certain depth would be so great that the cable would not sink to the bottom of the ocean. All the wise folk regardless, however, of their prediction, have saw the cable promptly descended to the ocean bed at a depth of 16,405 feet, and within the last year a cable was sunk in the Pacific Ocean in the vicinity of the Lukin Islands at a depth of 26,246 feet.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Time amends a great many prayers. Upright walking is the strongest talking.

A deaf heart soon makes a dead conscience.

Virtue is none the worse for a few vouchers.

The ruddy eyes do not get the rosiest outlook on life.

Hearts of gold do not come by setting the heart on gold.

No man is civilized until he has learned to live with himself.

The walls of the house of happiness are built of sacrifice.

The troubles we meet are as nothing compared to those we manufacture.

The road that cuts through right to riches has a down grade extension to ruin.

Don't count too much on the virtue of owning up when you know you're on the verge of being found out.

In the kingdom of darkness might makes right; in the kingdom of light might but adds to responsibility.

It's no use talking about the way you bear the cross if you're unduly anxious to get hold of the little end of the log.

BUTTER FAKER.

Mr. Lloyd, an analyst, who gave evidence before a select committee of the British House of Commons, described a very ingenious machine for adulterating butter which was sent to him. It causes the globules of fat and the globules of water to coalesce, and by using it butter could be made from milk which contained 50 per cent. of water. In spite of this, the butter, when cut with a knife, showed no more water than either butter which was adulterated to the extent of only 14 per cent. It would in nearly every case pass the test of the analyst.

MEANNESS AND CAREFULNESS.

Meanness should not be confounded with caution. Everybody should be cautious and wise with regard to money. But that is quite a different thing to being mean. Meanness might be defined as that quality of the mind to which it is a positive agony to part with a single penny. Who does not know that sort of man? The one who counts every cent doles out each ten cents to his wife with a groan and a warning. Pity the poor woman with such a husband! There are hundreds and hundreds of them everywhere.

NO BANK FAILURES IN CHINA.

"It is 900 years since the failure of a bank in China," said a bank examiner. "Over 900 years ago in the reign of Hi Hung, a bank failed. Hi Hung had the failure investigated, and to his indignation found it had been due to reckless and shady conduct on the part of the director and the president. Hi Hung at once issued an edict that the next time a bank failed the heads of its president and directors were to be cut off. This edict, which has never been revoked, has made China's banking institutions the safest in the world."

Jesus died for thee' (thrice repeated), 'Therefore flee that sin.' At the man's request these pieces of paper were reinserted in their several bags, and my maid servant sewed them up again, and he, replacing the charm round his neck once more, went on his way rejoicing, being now in a position to tell a neighbor, whose child had also fits, a certain cure for them."

In many parishes in rural Devon it is believed that if a lady's surname after marriage begins with the same letter as her maiden surname she will be very unlucky, and there is an old couplet:

Change the name but not the letter,
Change for the worse and not the better.

Ladies who are unlucky in this respect are, however, believed to possess compensating advantages in that they are able to cure juvenile complaints. Whooping cough is included in the category, and when the mothers of Chittlehampton found that dragging their children through three parishes in one day did not effect a cure they promptly took them off to be 'doctored' by ladies who had not changed the first letter of their name by marriage. It is claimed that whatever such women give a sick child to eat will cure the complaint.

Other strange cures for whooping cough are heard of in various parts of Devonshire. Many there are who believe that the complaint can be completely eradicated from a child's system by letting the little sufferer wear a long, hairy caterpillar in a small bag around the neck. Others are foolish enough to think that if a hair is taken from a child's head, put between a slice of bread and butter, and given to a dog, the child will recover from its infirmity if the dog coughs, as it very probably will if the hair touches its throat.

Another extraordinary belief still prevalent is that a child will recover from whooping cough if, while the dew is on the ground, it is laid face downward where

A SHEEP HAS BEEN SLEEPING.

Sheep are sometimes driven into the farmyards over night so that the farmers' wives may the more easily try this reputed remedy in the morning.

When, as of course frequently happens, the little sufferers are not relieved, it is said that the parents have not had sufficient faith.

There are cases on record where mothers have taken their offspring and placed them for a few moments in graves prepared for the reception of a body of the opposite sex, in the belief that they will thereafter not suffer any more of the infirmities that children are heir to.

Superstitious Devonians will, when suffering from a cough, put themselves to considerable inconvenience in trying to meet a man driving a white horse. Having encountered a person thus engaged, they ask him what he thinks will cure them, believing that if they carry out his recommendations they will soon be all right again.

To insure that a wound caused by a thorn does not fester, true sons of Devon will eat the thorn. In order to make assurance doubly sure, some repeat these words after eating it: "In the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, the prick of the thorn I do defy, and with the blessing of God it shall not ache or smart or give pain."

Toads are supposed by many Devonians to possess remarkably curative properties. Persons suffering from sores of any kind are recommended to wear the corresponding part of a toad tied up in a little bag, or otherwise attached to the person. As a cure for warts there is, according to some people, nothing like a fat slug, which has to be placed on the parts affected. To cure an adder's bite the victim has to catch an adder, fry it, and put it on the spot where he was bitten.

Some of the cures recommended for minor ailments are more curious still. Many people believe that a stye in the

saddles with the utmost accord, but on this particular day one of the men looked up to see madness in the eyes of his companion. In that moment he was alone with danger. No shout could avail. From the street below he looked like a spider snozing in its web. The roofs and chimneys of the houses seemed to be level with the ground. High up in the loneliness of the empty air he was alone with a madman.

The man kept his wits about him, and addressed some cheerful remark to his mate. The madman only grinned. The man bade him look alive, that they might the sooner get below and enjoy themselves. The madman chuckled, and announced that they would get below in double quick time, for that he was going to jump from the steeple with his friend in his arms.

The other laughed as if at a good jest, and turned to his work. Then he began pushing with his feet against the steeple to get a swing into his saddle; he meant to grab the madman and hold him till help came. But the madman was also swinging his saddle, and before the same man realized his danger the madman's fingers were closing round his throat.

There they swung in the dizzy air, high over the unconscious city. By something of a miracle the man found his hands clutching at his tool box as he swung back. His hands closed on a wrench. He grabbed it, made an upward thrust with his strangled body, and caught the madman jangling blow across the side of his head. Then he clutched the fellow's body to save it from falling, and, after a moment's breathing, quietly lowered himself and his unconscious mate to the ground below.

FISHING FOR BIRDS.

Caught With Rod and Line in Many Parts of the World.

The pastime is declared to be almost as fascinating as fishing. Gulls in Newfoundland are caught in this way in large quantities. In New England fishing for gulls and petrels is an important industry.

The method of bird-fishing is practically the same as that of ordinary fishing. Two men go out in a dory and throw pieces of cod-liver on the water, when large quantities of birds have been attracted to the spot more cod-liver is thrown out on a hook. This the birds greedily swallow, and thus fall easy victims.

Albatrosses are fished for in the same way off Cape of Good Hope. A piece of pork is attached to a long line and thrown overboard. The bird will eye it for a long time, gradually and cautiously making towards it. Suddenly he will seize it and hold it in his beak. When he discovers that he is caught he will sit on the water and vigorously flap his wings. However, he will be drawn into the boat and made a captive. Albatross fishing is good sport, since the birds require careful handling. So long as he pulls against the line it is easy enough. The moment, however, he swims forward the hook will drop from his beak, unless it is skillfully manipulated, and the bird will find himself free.

THE WORLD.

They tell us in our childhood days
The world is round, and we,
With youthful heedlessness, accept
The doctrine easily.

When we are grown to man's estate
We are so overwrought
With constant struggling we've no time
To give its shape a thought.

At last when we approach the end
And see how small a lot
Of stuff we've gathered as compared
With what some folks have got,

What we are told comes back, and we
Are quite prepared to swear
Whatever shape it has,
It surely isn't square.

POSSIBLE CATASTROPHE

IF FRANCE AND GERMANY WERE TO ENGAGE IN WAR.

Perhaps by Autumn These Countries Will be on Friendlier Terms.

The business of the world is going on as if peace were assured, as if it were impossible for any nation to commit the mad crime of dragging all Europe into war. Yet among those whose office it is to watch the political horizon for signs of coming trouble there is some uneasiness. Most Continental nations seem to be itching for a fight, says London Answers.

At the moment the season is against the outbreak of hostilities. Nations like to have harvested their crops before commencing war. Perhaps by the autumn Germany and France will be on friendlier terms. If not, it is certainly possible that Germany may attempt to crush France in order to get a free hand in preparing for the predicted tussle with England; or that France, availing herself of the friendly backing of England, may attack Germany before the latter power grows invulnerably strong. The consequences to the world will be terrible.

MISERY FOR 300,000,000 PEOPLE.

It is said that Russia lately asserted her determination to support France, Austria and Italy would, of course, fight with Germany. No one knows what England would do. We may suppose that she will not take part in any conflict which does not threaten her own interests. But we are bound by treaty to preserve the integrity of Belgium, and in 1870-1 we declared our intention to take sides against whichever of the two combatants invaded that little State.

It is, therefore, possible that we may, in the course of the conflict, be forced to take an active part. In that case a declaration of war by either France or Germany is likely to involve the whole of Christian Europe, with the exception of Spain, Portugal, and Greece.

The greatest war that ever has been fought is a mere bagatelle compared with this conflict that we may witness before the year is out. The Franco-German war of 1870-71 filled Europe with horror. Let us compare it with the Franco-German war of 1906-7.

In 1870 the population of the two combatant States amounted to about 75,000,000.

In 1906 the population of the five countries composing the dual and triple alliances—i. e., Germany, Italy and Austria on the one hand, and France and Russia on the other—is, in round numbers 320,000,000.

EVERY MAN A FIGHTER.

Thus, more than four times as many non-combatants—women, children, old and delicate men—would go through all the misery which war necessarily brings in its train. Poverty, want, anxiety for relatives at the front, would be the portion of some 200,000,000 people or more, for a year, or possibly for two or three years.

The men under arms would be far more numerous now than in 1870, proportionately to population. We may suppose that before the great struggle ends every man in Europe—excepting the few smaller states—who is capable of fighting, would take part in the war.

In 1870 France had only 300,000 men to commence with, and Germany 644,000—a total of say, 1,000,000. According to official figures and estimates the five great Powers have now a war strength of about 10,000,000 men ready to take the field at short notice, with as many more who would remain attached to particular localities, man fortresses, etc.

But before the close of the war of 1870, Germany had 1,124,000 men under arms, and France is said to have recruited 1,700,000 men. It would appear that about 10 per cent of the popu-

larity would reap rich harvests in the placing of loans. Our investors would get interest undreamed of in relation to Government securities.

BEGGARS' VISITING CARDS.

How They Are Obtained and Used
Profits of Mendicancy.

The modern beggar places a great deal of faith in the visiting card trick. To bring this trick to a successful issue the beggar must be a man of respectable appearance and some address, for it is essential that he should gain access to your drawing-room.

He may come in the disguise of a politician to solicit your vote for the next parliamentary or municipal election, or of a philanthropist to interest you in some charity; or he may come as a needy suppliant with a plausible story for which he gains your ear by mentioning the name of your friend, Mr.—, whose acquaintance with you he has by some means ascertained. If he is fortunate enough to be admitted to the drawing-room, he asks before going, if you would oblige him with a glass of water. Should you leave him for a moment to comply with his request, he takes the opportunity to pocket any visiting cards he may see lying about.

Presently one of the cards comes back to you. It is presented by another caller, says Macmillan's Magazine, and on the back you read, "Bearer is a thoroughly deserving man. He is on his way to (some distant town) to obtain work. I have given him ten shillings. Can you help?" On receiving such a message you probably add your donation, and are surprised when next you meet your friend to learn that he knows nothing whatever of your caller.

Some of the other stolen cards will be similarly presented to other friends of the people whose names they bear. Thus the vicar's card will be presented to one of his churchwardens, and so on.

Visiting cards are a recognized article of commerce in some of the common lodging houses frequented by the begging fraternity, where they are sold at prices ranging up to five shillings, according to the supposed value of the card as a bait. Stamped letter paper is sometimes obtained in the same way; it comes in very handy for writing false testimonials.

Begging pays sufficiently well to deter a good many people from joining the ranks of honest industry. It is a calling in which some men remain for the whole of their lives, and in which they even bring up their children. A good begging letter may be worth as much as £10. There is one practitioner of the art who has a banking account and another who is an owner of house property. On the other hand many begging letters emanate from common lodging houses, which presumably are not the abodes of the affluent. And there is a well-known gang which has its headquarters in the workhouse, sending out batches of letters addressed from various shops in the neighborhood. When good luck rewards their efforts they take their discharge from the workhouse and live in luxurious ease for a while, returning when the money is spent.

About five shillings a day is estimated by the experts of the Mendicity Society to be the average earnings of an ordinary successful street beggar in London; the figure is arrived at by observing the amount of money found on beggars who have been arrested. Last year there were 3,019 convictions for begging in the London police courts alone, and of course those who are arrested are but a comparatively small proportion of the beggars in the streets. It is estimated that in the London police area the enormous sum of £312,000 goes into the pockets of street beggars every year.

WONDER WORKING WHITE COAL.

Thanks to It, Italy Is No Longer an

THE SUNLIGHT WAY

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way (follow directions).

Hard rubbing and boiling are things of the past in homes where Sunlight Soap is used as directed.

Sunlight Soap will not injure even the daintiest fabric or the hands, and the clothes will be perfectly white, woolens soft and fluffy.

The reason for this is because Sunlight Soap is absolutely pure, contains no injurious chemicals—indeed, nothing but the active, cleansing, dirt-removing properties of soap that is nothing but soap.

Equally good with hard or soft water.

YOUR MONEY REFUNDED
by the dealer from whom you buy Sunlight Soap if you find any cause for complaint.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO



NEW CONSUMPTION CURE MANY BOMB FACTORIES

REMARKABLE RESULTS FROM STRENGTHENING OF BLOOD.

Method of Increasing the Patient's Power of Resistance Where It is Weak.

The new "opsonic" method, adopted in several London hospitals, of carrying on the war against consumption, was fully described to a newspaper representative by Mr. E. W. Morris, the secretary of the London Hospital. The treatment rests on the fact that it is now possible, by testing the patient's blood, to discover his exact power of resisting the disease, and to strengthen that power if it is below the normal.

"To put the matter as much as possible in non-technical language," said Mr. Morris, "if you look at a drop of blood through a microscope, you will see a lot of red corpuscles, and perhaps one in 500 of larger white corpuscles. Thirty years or so ago it was a great puzzle as to what was the exact duty of these white corpuscles.

"Experiment has shown that if a sterilized tubercle culture is added to

A DROP OF FRESH BLOOD, and the whole placed in an incubator at the temperature of the body for a quarter of an hour, and then microscopic examination made, the tubercle micro-organisms will have been collected in these white corpuscles, by which they are carried away.

"But this collection of the micro-organisms can only take place after they have been acted on by what is called the 'opsonin,' existing in the serum of the blood, which is the real protective agency. If this protective power is weak, the number of the micro-organisms captured, as it were, by the white corpuscles will be much smaller than in the case of a normally healthy person. "What is needed, then, is some method of increasing the patient's power of resistance where it is weak, and this is found by injecting tubercle vaccine in a sterilized form. The immediate effect of such an injection is always first to lower slightly the power of resistance, but the decline is quickly followed by an

ANARCHISTS NEVER AT A LOSS FOR SUPPLY OF BOMBS.

The Fact That No Attempts Are Made on English Royalty Not Due to Gratitude.

The outrage at Madrid and the plot at Ancona against King Victor of Italy have once more brought before the public the extraordinary activity of the various "bomb factories" in Europe.

It is estimated that at the present moment there must be many hundreds of bombs—if not thousands—in Russia alone. They are about the size of an orange, and they were at first—until the authorities awoke to the fact—imported into Russia inside oranges, the contents of the fruit having been, of course, carefully removed. Most people who have lived any time in Russia know all about these bombs, and it is not difficult to secure an opportunity of handling them when once one is in the confidence of the possessor. For the most part they are kept under lock and key—ready for emergencies.

GREAT SECRECY OBSERVED.

Owing to the drastic nature of the Explosives Act in Great Britain great secrecy has to be observed in the manufacture of bombs. An official who has had much to do with hunting down Anarchists said recently that it takes place sometimes in sedate suburban villas. The shells are usually obtained from the Continent, and the filling-in is quite noiseless.

"Anyone who has the slightest mechanical skill," he said, "could make the ordinary hand-grenade bomb, supposing he had the shell. Among the Continental Anarchists are many skilled chemists. The bomb used at Madrid, from all accounts, was a hand-grenade containing an explosive of very great danger radius."

"It would be further filled with old nails, links of chain, jagged pieces of metal, ordinary bullets, and a detonator cap. When thrown against a hard

more who would remain attached to particular localities, man fortresses, etc.

But before the close of the war of 1870, Germany had 1,124,000 men under arms, and France is said to have recruited 1,700,000 men. It would appear that about 10 per cent of the population of a country are capable of bearing arms at a pinch. In the great struggle that may break out, no doubt every capable man would be called upon to take his share in the fighting. In that case the vast number of 32,000,000 men may take up arms before the war ends.

This would mean the financial ruin of Continental Europe. If we suppose that the forces engaged never exceed 10,000,000 men, the war would be at least five times as costly as that of 1870. But in all probability it would also last two or three times as long. That is to say, the cost from start to finish would be at least ten times more, probably twenty times, as great as that of the last Franco-German conflict. Now, that war cost Germany nothing. She made, indeed, a profit of \$750,000,000 out of it.

FRANCE'S LOSS \$3,000,000,000.

But France's loss was terrific. There was her expenditure in carrying on the war, her maintenance of German troops, her repayment of fines levied by the Germans, her loss by non-payment of taxes, and the big indemnity. The total cash payment was \$1,857,000,000. But to pay that sum loans had to be raised at a discount, by which many millions more were lost. One loan, for instance, realized \$160,000,000, and created a debt of \$265,000,000. If we add the destruction of public buildings, of war material, railway rolling stock, etc., France's total loss was about \$3,000,000,000. There was the loss of life—the best men of the country. There was the further loss of withdrawal of 2,000,000 Germans and Frenchmen for reproductive work. In all the war must have entailed a loss of \$4,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000.

Multiply that by ten or twenty, and we see what the coming war means from the financial point of view. \$40,000,000,000, \$50,000,000,000, or perhaps \$100,000,000,000, will be squandered irrevocably.

RECORD BURDEN OF DEBT.

Even the victor would probably become bankrupt, for how could he collect an indemnity? He would be reduced to taking it in territory—the territory of a bankrupt people. We saw how Russia escaped the payment of indemnity to Japan. She could not have paid it if she were willing. And this would certainly be the state of all Europe after a long struggle under the prevailing conditions.

The great powers would emerge from it with a burden of debt which would perhaps be the best insurance of peace for generations to come. France's debt in 1871 was \$2,500,000,000; in 1876 it reached \$4,000,000,000; in 1905 it was \$6,000,000,000. We may take it that a European war in the near future would add from fifty to one hundred thousand millions to the debt of the Continent, and that would mean an annual increase of taxation of from \$1,500,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000.

WINDFALL FOR BRITISHERS.

What would be the loss of life? Germany lost 46 men out of a thousand in the six months' fighting of 1870-71, according to Mulhall. In a twelve or eighteen months' war the death-rate could not be less than ten per cent. That would give a loss of 1,000,000 lives, at least. But in this great war the hardships in civil life would be extreme. Provisions, clothing, medical supplies would soon become scarce, and deaths from starvation, exposure, and disease would be extremely numerous.

To England and the United States it would probably bring untold wealth. Our exports to Germany and France increased about fifty per cent. in the years immediately following the war of 1870. Still greater would the call be on our manufactures, were all Europe fighting. Every factory would be inundated with orders. Every workman would get work, almost at his own price. Our ships could scarcely meet the requirements of oversea traffic. Our

enormous sum of £312,000 goes into the pockets of street beggars every year.

WONDER WORKING WHITE COAL.

Thanks to It, Italy Is No Longer an Industrial Back Number.

Northern Italy is prospering beyond all record. The product of the silk industry has doubled in the last eight years; one-third of the silk thread used in the world is now produced in Italy.

The cotton mills, scarcely in existence a decade ago, now have an annual output worth more than \$80,000,000. According to The World To-day, textiles have advanced almost as rapidly.

The 6,000 workmen employed in iron and steel foundries in 1881 have become 90,000, and Italy to-day is exporting steel instead of importing it.

Houille blanche, as the French call it, or white coal, has been the chief agent in the transformation. While coal is simply hydraulic power. Strictly speaking, it applies only to the power derived from glacier streams rising in the Alps. The analogous term, houille verte, or green coal, has been adopted to designate the energy provided by streams of humbler source.

Call it what you please, this newly harnessed power is revolutionizing European industry. It is more than a coincidence that the great manufacturing countries to-day are those which are rich in coal—the United States, Great Britain, Germany and Belgium.

Now the tables are turned. By an almost providential compensation those nations which are poorest in black coal are richest in white. Austria is much better supplied with hydraulic power than Germany, France than England, Switzerland than Belgium, Canada than the United States. When it is further considered that the white coal is subject to neither exhaustion nor interruption by strikes the full richness of the promise it offers begins to be realized.

Italy is one of the best endowed of European nations in this regard. The available power her rivers hold is estimated at between nine and ten million horse-power, an amount equal to the total steam power of the world to-day, exclusive of that used on railways and steamships.

Although only a beginning has been made in utilizing this great heritage, more power has been developed than in any other country in Europe. Some of the Alpine lakes, twenty-five miles long and a thousand feet deep, at varying elevations above the sea, form ideal reservoirs of energy.

Wholesale emigration, again, is reducing the pressure of population; every year half a million of Italy's children leave her shores. In some sections, it is true, the drain has been so enormous as to be a danger rather than a relief. When Signor Zanardelli, the late Premier, was making an official tour through the Basilicate, he was surprised on entering a certain village to find no arches of welcome, no effusive deputations, only the Mayor with his pessimistic greeting.

"I welcome you in the name of our eight thousand inhabitants, of whom three thousand have just left for America, and the other five are preparing to follow."

On the whole the emigration has been beneficial. A new Italy has sprung up on the Platti and in Brazil, furnishing an immense outlet for Italian exports, while the remittances sent home from Italians resident in the two Americas are estimated at \$75,000,000 a year. Nor are all the emigrants lost forever. The official returns put the proportion of temporary emigration at fifty-five per cent.

ANTAGONISTIC FLOWERS.

A French horticulturist has discovered that a rose and mignonette cannot live together. He placed a specimen of each flower side by side in a vase, and at the end of half an hour they had both lost all their freshness and every trace of their scent.

modus of increasing the patient's power of resistance where it is weak, and this is found by injecting tubercle vaccine in a sterilized form. The immediate effect of such an injection is always first to lower slightly the power of resistance, but the decline is quickly followed by an increase, and it has been found quite possible by a series of injections to bring the patient's power of resistance up to the ordinary normal level."

"With the result that the patient has been cured?"

"Some remarkable cures have been obtained, and this particularly in cases of lupus. Lupus is caused by the same microbe as consumption. We have had cases in the hospital where the Finsen light has produced no effect at all. After endless sittings the patient's condition has been virtually unchanged, or every improvement has been

FOLLOWED BY A RELAPSE.

When the blood of these patients has been tested it has always been found that their power of resistance to the disease has been far below the normal, while in other cases successfully cured, it has been nearly or quite that of the average healthy person. Many of the bad cases have by means of regular injections had their protective power raised, and the light treatment has then been attended with complete success."

"And do you think this treatment will be equally applicable to phthisis and other forms of consumption?"

"I believe it will be helpful. Of course if a man has already a big cavity in his lung it will not give him a new lung; the treatment then will only be helpful in controlling the disease. But if the disease is stamped out it will be by testing the blood in suspicious cases—cases where there may be hereditary tendencies—before there is any actual attack of the disease. If the resistant power is found to be low it can then be raised to the normal level. At present it has been found that an injection once a month will keep up this normal level; and in this direction we must look forward to advance. Better methods will no doubt be discovered."

A POWERFUL CLEANSER.

When any one suggested to Mrs. Herlihy that the extreme whiteness of the clothes which she washed was due to anything besides her exertions, Mrs. Herlihy took fire at once.

"It's the wurrk o' me hands and me arms and me elbows that does it!" she cried, indignantly. "I use all me strenth on them clothes, and I'm as wake as a rag when they're done. Soap an' water is all I take to 'em, barrin' the last little bit of a lovely washing-powder that just puts the last touch to 'em."

"Are ye sure it's only a little bit you're using?" asked the prying neighbor in a dubious tone.

"Am I sure?" and the wrath of Mrs. Herlihy flamed again. "An' why wouldn't I be sure when if I used a bit more it'd ate the nails right off me fingers!"

THE MEANING OF EMPIRE.

Here is an eloquent picture of the Empire in a few sentences. The King has in Asia more than 300,000,000 subjects; in America, 7,500,000; in Africa, about 43,000,000; in Australasia, over 5,000,000; and in Europe over 42,000,000. Classifying them broadly by religions, there are 268,000,000 Hindus, 94,000,000 Mohammedans, 58,000,000 Christians, 12,000,000 Buddhists, and 23,000,000 of various pagan or non-Christian religions.

USEFUL ARMY HANDKERCHIEF.

The non-commissioned officers of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment have been supplied with white handkerchiefs, upon which are printed full instructions for all emergencies, hints on first aid, etc. The handkerchiefs belong to the regiment, and must be returned upon the holder leaving the unit. We presume that due allowance will be made for fair wear and tear.

containing an explosive of very great danger radius."

"It would be further filled with old nails, links of chain, jagged pieces of metal, ordinary bullets, and a detonator cap. When thrown against a hard substance it would explode violently enough to blow a house down. I am sure the carriage in which the King and Queen were riding must have been bomb-proof."

"Besides the hand-grenade there are the time-fuse variety and the infernal machine, or clockwork explosive." The official produced from a safe a composition looking like sand and brown sugar. "Now you could pound that with a sledge hammer and it would not explode. But put two ounces of it in a shell with a gelatine cap, and it would hoist this building from its foundations."

CIRCUMVENTED BY POLICE.

"I remember a case several years ago when a group of Anarchists were circumvented by the police. A disguised member of the force met a certain group, and with one other was deputed to manufacture bombs. He had displayed a familiarity with dynamite and other powerful explosives. He furnished a perfectly harmless mixture, with which shells were filled. Most of these were seized by the police, who handled them with impunity. A few, however, were used in an attempt upon the life of a French official, but were as harmless as dough."

"I would make the Aliens Act absolutely inflexible in the case of Anarchists," declared the official. "I know it is said our Royal family is immune from attack because the Anarchists are grateful for an asylum. That is absolute nonsense. I've come in contact with many Anarchists, and I never met one who would not deride the idea of gratitude."

HEAVY WEDDING RINGS.

Women of the Upper Congo Wear Them Round Their Necks.

The Bayanzi, who live along the Upper Congo, have a strange custom which makes life a burden to the married women. Great brass rings are welded around the necks of the wives. Many of these rings worn by the women, whose husbands are well-to-do, weigh as much as thirty pounds.

Frequently one sees a poor woman whose neck is galled by the heavy weight, and in places the skin is rubbed off by the ring. This is a sure sign that the ring has been recently welded around the neck. After a short time the skin becomes calloused, and then the strange ornament produces no abrasion. The weight is a perpetual tax upon the energies. In every crowd of women may be seen a number who are supporting the ring with their hands, and thus for a time are relieving their weary shoulders of the burden.

A ring is never put around a woman's neck until she is believed to have attained her full physical development. Once on, it is no easy matter to get it off. Women who increase largely in flesh, after the rings have been fastened on their necks, are in danger of strangling to death, and instances of this sort have occurred.

Some of the women regard the curious ornament with pride, imagine it enhances their importance and beauty, and wear their burdens with light hearts.

GERMANY'S LABOR PARTY.

Germany boasts of the strongest labor party amongst modern nations. They form at present the most important political party in the empire. The number of their party organs is seventy-six, and twenty-two of these are dailies.

PAST ENTERPRISE.

"There is one thing in nature which human enterprise and energy has never utilized."

"What do you mean?"
"The hoarse power of a cold."

COOL SHOES FOR SUMMER WEAR!

We have an endless variety of Summer Shoes for Men, Women and Children, in White and Grey Canvas, and the popular new Chocolate and Tan Shoes.

Men's White Canvas Lace Boots, Blucher Boots and Oxfords.....	\$1.50
Ladies White Canvas Oxfords at.....	\$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 & 2.00
Ladies Chocolate Oxfords, made of Real Dongola, at.....	\$1.00, 1.25 1.50, 2.00
Children's Chocolate Slippers and White Canvas Oxfords at.....	65c. 75c & \$1.00

Look over our Bargain Tables, they are loaded with seasonable shoes at real bargain prices.

THE J. J. HAINES' SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.
Largest dealers in this Section of Canada.

THE BEST FLOUR. DAFOE'S NONESUCH DAFOE'S MANITOBA PATENT

By numerous tests by the best Bakers the above mentioned grades have been proven to be the best Flours in the market. When buying Flour ask for Dafoe's, and patronize your home mill, thereby producing Bran and Shorts that you can purchase cheaper than the product of the Western mills, which has to be transported thousands of miles at great expense, and usually, when it reaches you, of inferior quality.

The grocer complains if the farmer or the mechanic sends to Toronto or to outside points for an article he can get at the home store just as good, but he does not hesitate to buy Flour from mills hundreds of miles away, and sell you an inferior Flour for more money than you can purchase the home product for, every bag of which is guaranteed.

CHOICE CORN MEAL and BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR always on hand.

FEED GRINDING a specialty, with the best feed mills known to the trade.

A full stock of the best ANTHRACITE COAL. Also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of Grain.

Ask for prices at the big Mill before purchasing your Flour, Feed or Coal.

NAPANEE,
16th January, 1906.

Berry Boxes, MADOLE & WILSON.

Corn-off takes off Corns and Warts too, no pain, price 15 cents at THE RED CROSS DRUG STORE—T. B. Wallace.

The news was received last week of the death at Youngstown, Alberta, of Mrs. Fred H. Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fox, formerly of Forest Mills.

A man named Ledger, an escaped lunatic, from Brockville Asylum, appeared before the Magistrate on Thursday and was sent back to Brockville Asylum.

The Schooner Katie Eccles, is in the harbor with coal for Rathbun Co., and the Schooner Maggie L. was in with grain for J. R. Dafoe. The steam barge Arctic was also in the river.

Miss Mabel Irving, daughter of Mr. David Irving, passed away on Thursday night of last week after a lingering illness.

W. C. COOPER, Druggist.

harbor with coal for Rathbun Co., and the Schooner Maggie L. was in with grain for J. R. Dafoe. The steam barge Arctic was also in the river.

Miss Mabel Irving, daughter of Mr. David Irving, passed away on Thursday night of last week after a lingering illness of tuberculosis. Deceased was about twenty-one years of age, a bright lovable girl. The funeral took place on Saturday.

Special Sale of Stationery !

Having purchased at a special price a large quantity of the finest lines of Stationery we will, for a few days, give your choice of boxes for

25 Cents

See Window for variety.

Souvenir Post Cards, 2000 kinds,

Hammocks, Fans, Books,

Souvenir Goods, Fine China,
and a fine line of Fancy Goods
always on hand

—AT—

A. E. PAUL'S,
The Japanese Store.

NOTICE. PLYMOUTH COAL!

**STOVE WOOD AND
CORDWOOD
FOR SALE.**

Steam Coal and Blacksmith Coal also on hand.

CHAS. STEVENS,
Office, West Side Market Square

How Much for your Eyes?

Who would voluntarily part with their eyes, or even dispose of them at any price?

Very few enjoy perfect vision: with the majority one or both eyes are defective. Many eyes are ruined by inferior or misfitted glasses.

Be careful to whom you entrust your precious eyesight.

We give you the highest scientific test, and our lenses are the best science can produce.

Smith's Jewellery Store

**H. E. SMITH,
Optician.**

A. WILLIS.

First Friday Half Holiday.

The merchants will close their stores this afternoon, for the first Friday half holiday.

The Salvation Army Emigration.

Blank application forms for farmers who wish to apply to The Salvation Army for farm help may be had at this office.

Flavoring Cake and Ice Cream.

Most flavoring extracts are chemical products and water. A true flavor cannot be obtained from such mixtures. Our Pure Extract of Vanilla is made from the Vanilla bean. It will give you the right flavor. Try it! The Medical Hall—**FRED L. HOOPER.**

Half Holidays Excursions.

The second excursion of the series will leave the Reindeer dock at 1:30 p.m. sharp, running to Glen Island and Glenora. We are going to try and make these outings just as pleasant as we can. Come and enjoy a nice trip. Popular price 25c.

E. W. SCOTT

A. T. ROSE

Hay Forks, Barley Forks, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Smaths, Stoves, Horse Pokes, at

BOYLE & SON.

Music

Owing to several cases of misapprehension being recently brought before Miss McHenry's notice, she wishes to state that the opinion, which seems to be maintained, that she receives for instruction ONLY ADVANCED pupils, is erroneous. She will discontinue teaching through July and August, resuming it September first. Residence, Centre St.

Canoe Races.

The Napanee Yacht Club are arranging for a series of Canoe races, doubles and singles and they purpose having the first event on Friday evening, July 13th, starting at 7 p.m. The course will be from a point near the swing bridge, down the river a short distance, and return. This course has been picked upon with the idea that citizens may witness the the races from the docks along the route. Prizes will be awarded the winners.

The Races Called Off.

The races to have taken place in the driving Park on Monday, were declared off, the rain making the track very muddy. A very large crowd had gathered in town to witness the sport and but for the rain a splendid days sports would have been given. A very large assortment of "Jags" were in evidence and the lock-up proved all too small to properly accommodate the number of visitors to Chief Graham's lodging house.

Tamworth Public Schools Promotion Examinations.

III to IV—Nina Brandon, Laura Dawson, Maggie Hunter, Tommy Walsh, Mercedes Prescott, and Cairmon Perry and Clarence Mouck admitted on trial.

SR. II to III—Carl Kiser, Louisa Dwyer, Wilfrid Dwyer, Bessie Hymers Lawrence Coxall, Ernest Jackson, Pearl Thompson, Bernice Taylor, Berne Richardson.

JR. II to SR. II—Ray Robinson, May Murphy, Arthur Blight, Herbie Close, Arthur Kennedy, Fraser Stinson, Bessie Paul, Harry Hunter.

PT. II to JR. II—Laura Jones, Elsie Jones, Stanley Yorke, Edna Taylor, Blanch Murphy, Willie Dawson.

PT. I to PT. II—John Thompson, Virgil York.

Phonies to PT. I—Isabella Stinson.

Screws Doors.

Something new and distinct, in a class by themselves. Just in Screens for windows, Fly Traps, Wire Dish Covers, at

BOYLE & SON.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature of



to farmers or proper drainage of their land. This meets with such hearty approval by the Minister of Agriculture that he has authorized the College to send a representative among the farmers where requested, take the levels of their land, locate the drains for them, and give information generally on the subject, the only expense connected with it being the travelling expenses of one man. Where two or three persons in the same vicinity have work to be done, they arrange together to have all done during one trip, each one paying his proportionate share of the expense. This reduces individual outlay to a very small sum indeed.

Fishing Tackle.

Steel Rods, Bamboo Poles, Trawls, Landing Nets, Lines, Bass Flies, Hooks etc.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Napanee Wins BY Five Shots.

The first match of the Napanee Gun Club for this year was held on their shooting grounds (Napanee Driving Park) Monday, July 2nd, with the Picton Gun Club, Napanee, winning by five shots for Napanee Club, A. Kimmerly and C. Maybee obtained the two highest scores, while Noxon and Hepburn secured the top scores for Picton. The event was a very enjoyable one and other matches are being arranged.

Napanee Gun Club, July 2nd, 1908 20 Birds.

G. Vanluven—0010—1111—1100—1021—14

W. Smith—0011—1100—1101—1071—13

C. Maybee—0111—1110—1110—0111—12

Dr. Sills—0101—1001—1010—1101—12

A. Kimmerly—1111—1011—1001—1011—12

E. Vanalstine—1101—0100—0010—1101—9

I. Parks—0001—1000—1001—1101—12

A. Alexander—1101—1111—1010—1110—12

H. Edwards—0101—1111—0010—1110—12

Total 116

Picton Gun Club, 20 Birds, July 2nd, 1906

M. Tuoney—1111—1101—1001—1001—14

W. Smith—0010—0101—1111—1111—16

K. Hepburn—1101—1110—1011—1111—17

A. Hepburn—0010—1000—1001—1101—17

I. Noxon—0100—1000—1010—1101—16

L. Coondall—1101—1101—1100—1101—12

D. Scott—0101—0000—0100—0010—6

N. Noxon—1110—1111—1111—1011—5

E. Roy—0101—1100—0011—0011—12

Total 111

HAMMOCKS, a few good ones left, White Mountain Freezers, Porcelain Lined Refrigerators.

BOYLE & SON.

Go to Kelly's Grocery

for the best 25c. Green Tea in town also Pure Coffee, ground as desired 40c a lb. Choice California Prunes 10c. a lb., Green Gage Plum 10c a can, good Laundry Starch 4 lb. jar 25c., and for Good Bread, try the Hungarian Patent Flour

At Kelly's. It is Certainly Good.

Bargains !

20 doz. Men's Silk Ties,
Regular 50c

for 33c

5 doz. Men's Caps,
Regular 50c

for 25c

Balance of Shirts from last
week's sale clearing

at 39c

C. A. Graham & Co.

Parish of Camden.

Bishop Mills visited this parish, July 1st and expressed himself as much pleased with the conduct of Divine Service and the services and the attendance of the parishioners. This was the first parish he officially visited after being consecrated Bishop of Ontario, and has always had a warm reception from the parishioners. At Newburgh 10:30 a.m. the Holy Communion Service was rendered with dignity and reverence, in the presence of a congregation that filled the church. The musical portions of the service reflected great credit on both Mrs. Adams, the organist, and the choir. Camden East at 3 p.m., a magnificent congregation greeted the Bishop, who spoke very helpfully to the Confirmation class, composed of eight males and six females. The service was very bright and hearty and the musical portion called forth many complimentary remarks, which the organist Miss Lulu Hinck and the choir which was at its full strength, deserved. Beautiful bouquets of flowers adorned the altar. Yarker, at 7:30 p.m., another splendid Confirmation service which warmed the Bishop's heart brought the happy day to a conclusion. The church was comfortably filled and lighted with electric lights, looked it's very best. Flowers tastefully arranged adorned the altar. All portions of these services taken up by the congregation in their usual hearty and earnest manner and the music showed clearly the care the organist, Miss Gertrude Connolly and the choir had given its preparation. Five candidates received the Apostolic Rite of laying on of Hands. Mr. A. T. Love, B. A., of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, most kindly assisted at all the services. The Rector, Rev. Elwin Radcliffe B. C. L., and the six Church Wardens—Messrs. J. R. Mowbray, and William Evens, of Camden East, Messrs. Albert Benjamin and Arthur Bentler, of Yarker, Messrs. William Sutton and J. J. Shorey, of Newburgh, tender to all who assisted and helped to make Sunday's services so attractive beautiful and spiritually helpful. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Benjamin kindly entertained the Bishop at Yarker.

July 2d, the three Sunday schools of Camden East, Yarker, Newburgh, and friends held a grand union picnic at Varty Lake, by kindness of Mr. Galbraith. There was a very large attendance. The rain for a while delayed the children's games, but clearing up afforded opportunity for base ball, rowing, etc. There was a good program of sports graded according to the ages of the children, and nice prizes. Candies were given to the children, who had a very good time, and returning home sang all the popular songs of the day.

An item appeared in the Belleville paper, on Thursday, to the effect that a young girl had been outraged at Napanee. On inquiry the story proved to be without foundation.

The annual excursion of the Bay of Quinte Railway Employees' Mutual Aid Association will be on July 26 from Deseronto to Glenora, Glen Island and Picton, per Strs. Niagara and Ella Ross.

Mr. Richard Ham, a former resident of this county, and brother of Mr. Perry Ham, who was in Napanee last week, died in Kansas city, on Thursday. Dr. Vrooman and Mr. Perry Ham left yesterday to attend the funeral.

The Canadian Order of Foresters will join their Deseronto brethren at Divine Service on Sunday. All Foresters who wish to go will meet at the hall at 8 a.m.

Melotte Cream Separator.

Easiest running, easiest washed, a close skimmer. Give the Melotte a trial before you buy. Agents

MADOLE & WILSON.

What's Delicious? Fry & Sons goods. We have a large consignment direct from the manufacturers, consisting of Plain Chocolate Drops, Cream Drops, Vanilla drops, M. C. drops, M. C. Bundles, Cocoa in 1 lb. Tins, Cocoa and Milk Diamond Chocolate, Plain Diamond Chocolate, Sweet Flat Sticks, Pure Concentrated Cocoa in 1 lb. tins. All the above lines are pure and fresh, direct from Bristol Eng. If you once try them you will want more.

For sale by

THE COXALL CO.

IT'S DELICIOUS!

**IT'S A WASTE OF MONEY
INVESTING IN
Cheap Ready-Mades.**



Giving but one season's wear and holding their shape for a month or so. For a dollar or so more you can get a cool comfortable Homespun Suit here, made to your individual measurement with the best of trimmings, and built to last and hold its shape several seasons. And look at the comfort and satisfaction you will have.

JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailor, Napanee.

PERSONALS

St. Patrick's church, Deseronto, will run a moonlight excursion from Deseronto to Belleville on Monday next.

Mrs. Alfred Joyce, and Miss Jennie Cole Deseronto, spent Monday in town the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas VanAlstine.

Mrs. James Graham, Sydenham was in town Monday the guest of Mrs. Graham Dundas street.

Misses Lena DeNike and Sadie Haskin, Picton, spent Monday in town visiting friends.

Miss Maggie Coxall returned to Toronto on Tuesday.

Mr. Ed. Douglas, Buffalo, spent a few days in town this week.

Mr. Wesley Collier, Peterborough, spent a few days in town this week the guest of Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Stratton.

Miss Annie McGowan, Toronto, formerly of Napanee, left on Monday for Deloraine, to visit her sister Mrs. Geo. Reynolds for a couple of months.

Mr. Robt. Lund and sisters, spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Moore, Elm Brook, Prince Edward County.

Miss Janet Ptolomey London, and Miss Myrtle Tory, Hamilton, and Miss M. Pollard, have rented "Rose Hall" Glen Island for the summer. They went to camp on Thursday.

Miss Mary Wilson, of Albert College was successful in passing her first year examinations in Elocution both Theory and practical, taking Second Class Honors. Miss Wilson is also a graduate of the Commercial Department of Albert College.

Mr. Chas Coxall, Toronto, spent Sunday and Monday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. W. Coxall.

Mr. J. B. Weese, Centreville, was in Napanee on Monday.

Mrs. W. S. Herrington and family attended court in Deseronto Wednesday.

Mr. Henry Graham and Misses Sarah and Emma Graham, Kingston, were guests of their brother Chief Graham, on Monday.

Mrs. Marshall, Kingston, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Will Coates.

Miss Annie Stone, of Bloomfield, spent a few days this week the guest of Mrs. John Carson.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bowen, were in Picton this week attending the funeral of Mrs. Bowen's aunt Mrs. Stephen Bowerman.

Mrs. Albert Bartlett and two young sons of Rochester, are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Huff.

Mrs. G. N. Davis, is visiting friends in Picton and Waupoos.

Miss Bertha McCabe and Mr. Byrne Black are spending a few days guests of Black's mother and sister, at Stirling.

Miss Laura Stoval returned to Belleville on Tuesday after spending Dominion Day at home and has accepted a position during the holidays in J. J. Haines boot and shoe store Belleville.

Miss Frankie McLaughlin, of Kingston, spent Monday the guest of Miss Nellie Laird.

Miss Pearl Smith, Kingston, spent Monday the guest of Miss Nora Wakeford.

Miss Ida Wakeford, Kingston, spent the week in town the guest of her sister, Mrs. N. L. Young.

Rev. Father T. P. O'Connor took charge of his new parish at Napanee and sung his first mass on Sunday morning. The Rev. gentleman was given a hearty and hospitable welcome by the congregation, who will find in him a hard working and kindly priest.

His Honor Judge Madden held division court in Kingston, on Tuesday.

Miss Nina Wright has been spending a few days visiting relatives at Conway.—Picton Gazette.

Messrs. Thos. Johnston and Fred Smith left on Tuesday for the west. Mr. Johnston goes to Edmonton, and Mr. Smith to Saskatoon.

Mr. Gerald Loyne has secured a position in the Crown Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Conger, of Napanee spent a few days this week in Gananoque.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Paul and family have taken "Pilgrim's Rest Cottage" at Hay Bay, and will spend the balance of July there.

Miss Alice Bowerman and Miss Jennie Meagher, of Picton, are visiting the former's relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Root, of Napanee.

Mr. D. Smith, Odessa, was a caller at our office on Friday.

Mr. Fred Stevens, Toronto, spent a few days in town this week renewing acquaintances.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bicknell-Rochester, spent last week the guests of his mother Mrs. J. T. Grange.

Dr. D. L. Smith, Mrs. Jas Allen and Miss Helen Allen of Napanee, left Thursday for a few weeks visit with friends at Collins Bay.

Mrs. Thomas Caton, of Thorpe, was in Napanee Tuesday and Master Gray Eakins of our town went home with her to spend a week.

Mr. H. M. Deroche and W. S. Herrington attended court in Odessa last Saturday.

Mr. Manson Gibson, of Vambleek Hill, was visiting Mrs. Alice Gibson, Napanee, Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Helen Wartman, of Colebrook, spent a few days with Miss Jean Gibson and left for home Monday.

Mr. Frank Wartman, of Colebrook, was in Napanee Monday.

Mr. Harry Berlinger, of Mexico, and Mrs. J. A. Shibley, of Napanee, are spending a few days this week with Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Shibley at their island home in Sharbot Lake.

Mr. W. S. Herrington, of Napanee, attended court in Deseronto Wednesday.

Mr. H. VanDyck, Conway, was in town Thursday and was a caller at our office.

Mr. A. T. Harshaw and Mr. W. S. Herrington made a trip to Picton Friday last.

Mr. Sperry Shibley, Mr. Isaac McEwen, and Mr. Damon Babcock, of Wilton, were in Napanee, Monday.

Mr. S. Bond, Odessa, was a caller at our office Thursday.

Mrs. W. A. Baker spent last week in Belleville with friends.

BABY CARRIAGES AT COST.

and less to make room for other stock.
Now is the time to buy.

Buffets and China Cabinets, the latest designs and finishes. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Gibbard Furniture Co., of Napanee, - Limited.

An Unprecedented Offer!

THE ————— Till the End of
NAPANEE EXPRESS 1906 for
—AND—
The FAMILY HERALD 50c.

Send in your Subscription at once
and get the full benefit of this offer.

The Family Herald from now till the End of the Year 40c.

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS from now till end of the Year 35c

THIRD ANNUAL EXCURSION TO MONTREAL AND OTTAWA

"All by Daylight."

Per STEAMER "ALETHA," comfortably fitted up for this trip with easy chairs, etc., etc.

Going THURSDAY AUGUST 2nd.
Returning Tuesday, AUGUST 7th.

FROM—Trenton, Belleville, and Bay of Quinte Ports, Kingston and Brockville.

VIA—The St. Lawrence River (through American Channel of 1000 Islands

and RUNNING ALL THE RAPIDS,) Ottawa River and Rideau Canal,

SIX DAYS, = \$17.00.

which includes meals on board boat, and hotel accommodation over night at

Mrs. Marshall, Kingston, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Will Coates.

Miss Annie Stone, of Bloomfield, spent a few days this week the guest of Mrs. John Carson.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bowen, were in Picton this week attending the funeral of Mrs. Bowen's aunt Mrs. Stephen Bowerman.

Miss Martha Miller, Northbrook is the guest of her sister Mrs. Arthur Plumley.

Mrs. T. J. Naylor, Deseronto, was the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Win Coates on Tuesday.

Mrs. Chamberlain, Picton, spent Monday the guest of her aunt Mrs. Dr. Edwards.

Miss Jessie Neilson, returned on Tuesday from a visit at Tarry Hall, Conway.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Coates, Kingston spent a few days this week with their parents Mr. and Mrs. John Blanchard.

Mr. Elliot Vanalstine and bride returned to Chicago on Wednesday.

Refrigerators, three sizes, screen doors and windows.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Cordwood and Block wood for sale. Robt. Light

21-t-f

Paints, Oils and Glass.

Dry and Ready Mixed Colors, Elephant Brand, a guarantee for quality. MADOLE & WILSON.

WOOL

We want your Wool.

Will pay highest price for it.

Cash or Trade.

A. E. LAZIER.

25 tf

GREAT
Discount Sale
OF
VICTORIA SHOES

On SATURDAY, JUNE 16,
we commence a Great Clearing Sale
of all lines of Shoes made by the
Victoria Shoe Company.

Every Pair Below Cost.

See Our Windows for Prices.

FRED CURRY,
Proprietor.

J. C. Hawley, Manager,
Opposite Royal Hotel.

day last.

Mr. Sperry Shibley, Mr. Isaac McEwen, and Mr. Damon Babcock, of Wilton, were in Napanee, Monday.

Mr. S. Bond, Odessa, was a caller at our office Thursday.

Mrs. W. A. Baker spent last week in Belleville with friends.

Miss Jessie Lane, Picton, and Miss Addie Lane, Owen Sound, are spending their holidays with their mother in town.

Miss Gertrude Abell leaves to-day to visit friends in Trenton.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lloyd, Kingston, were calling on friends in town on Monday.

Mr. J. A. Vanhorn, Sophiasburgh, was a caller at our office on Monday.

Mr. Wm. Moffat, Picton, was in town on Monday.

Mr. Gordon Minchinton, has resigned his position in Belleville, and left on Tuesday for Mexico, where he has secured a position with the United States Banking Co. Before leaving Belleville he was given a very strong recommendation from his employer, and presented with a beautiful umbrella.

Mr. Alf Burrows, Belleville, spent Monday in town, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Burrows.

Mr. Geo. Crabtree returned on Monday from St. Catharines.

Mr. J. C. Hardy, was home from Smith's Falls for a few days this week.

Mt. Isaiah Sanderson, Peterboro, was in town on Monday.

Max Robinson, Bath, was in town on Monday.

Mr. Will Scott, Toronto, was renewing acquaintances in town this week. Mrs. L. D. Williams and the Misses Williams, Camden East, returned to-day from a two months' visit at Long Island, N. Y.

Chief Gouin, of Deseronto, was in town on Thursday.

Mrs. G. W. Morden is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Daly, another brother Mr. Herb Daly.

Mr. Bert Spencer, Peterboro, is visiting his parents in town for a few days.

Mr. Cambridge, of Yarker, moved to Napanee on Thursday. He takes possession of the Garrett bakery on Monday.

Mr. Mark Pizariello, Toronto, was in town Sunday and Monday.

Miss Emma Lockridge, Tamworth, was in town on Thursday.

Mr. Earl Abel, Toronto, is expected in town to-morrow.

Mrs. Frank Caton, Toronto, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Anderson.

Mr. Jas. Marsh, of New York, is visiting relatives in town and vicinity.

Mrs. A. F. Holmes and family, and Mrs. J. W. Robinson, are spending the month at Bogarts.

Miss Alice Reid has graduated as a nurse from Nassau Hospital, Long Island.

Rev. D. W. Aylsworth, of New London, Conn., is expected at Odessa, next week, to spend a three week's vacation. His daughter and granddaughter will accompany him.

Mr. George S. Websdale, Gananoque, spent a couple of days in town this week the guest of his brother, Mr. Albert Websdale. Miss Edith Websdale returned to Gananoque with him to spend a few weeks.

Mrs. Freeman Lane, Buffalo, spent a few days in town this week with friends.

Miss Nichol and Miss Smith left last week to spend their vacations, the former at Toronto, and the latter at London.

Mrs. L. A. Scott and Mrs. G. F. Dean are visiting friends in Watertown.

Mr. Thomas Marshall, of Kingston, spent a few days of this week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Will Coates.

Mr. J. F. VanEvery, Owen Sound, is spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Templeton.

Mr. John Lyons, Deseronto, was a caller at our office on Monday.

REURNING TUESDAY, AUGUST 1.

FROM—Trenton, Belleville, and Bay of Quinte Ports. Kingston and Brockville.
VIA—The St. Lawrence River (through American Channel of 1000 Islands and RUNNING ALL THE RAPIDS) Ottawa River and Rideau Canal,

SIX DAYS, = \$17.00.

which includes meals on board boat, and hotel accommodation over night at Ogdensburg, Montreal, Ottawa (2 nights) and Smith's Falls.

Giving half a day and evening in Montreal and Saturday evening and all Sunday in Ottawa.

Pronounced by all former patrons to be unsurpassed by any water trip in America.

Tickets limited to 100 and can be reserved with Secretary by a deposit of \$3.00. For further particulars apply to

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Chairman.

P. F. CANIFF,
Secretary.

REV. R. H. LEITCH,
Pastor.

Box 883, Belleville, Ont. Hollway St. Church.

A. S. ASHLEY,
DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE ——————
21 YEARS IN NAPANEE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods
Store, Napanee.

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MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

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Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon to the Kingston General Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee.

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Napanee, Ont.

DEROCHE & DEROCHÉ.

H. M. Deroche, K. C., C. C. A.
H. M. P. Deroche, B. A.
Barristers Etc.

MONEY TO LOAN

Mr. H. M. P. Deroche will be in Tamworth every Wednesday.



DR. C. H. WARTMAN
DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue out of town visits, but if our friends at Barker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best class.

MCMILLAN PIANOS

ARE GOOD PIANOS.

R. B. ALLEN

NAPANEE